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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n. P. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred* Questions Nos. 370 to 372, 374 to 379, 381, 382, 384, 386 to 388, 390, 392 to 403 . . . . 1877—1914

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 373, 380, 383, 385, 389, 391, 404 and 405 . . . . . 1915—18

Unstarred Questions Nos. 443 to 481 . . . . 1919—42

Paper laid on the Table 1942

Calling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Non-cooperation movement by the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation . . . . . 1942—47

Point of information 1947-48

Business of the House 1948-49

Prevention of Disqualification Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of report of Joint Committee 1949-50

Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1957-58 . . . . 1950—2040

Shri B. K. Gaikwad . . . . . 1950—54

Shri Assar . . . . . 1954—61

Shri Nath Pai . . . . . 1961—71

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru . . . . . 1971—74

Shri V. P. Nayar . . . . . 1974—84

Shri Vajpayee . . . . . 1985—90

Sardar Swaran Singh . . . . . 1990—97

Shri A. M. Thomas . . . . . 1997—2006

Shri Braj Raj Singh . . . . . 2007—09

Shri P. K. Deo . . . . . 2010—12

Shri Jadhav . . . . . 2012—14

Shri K. C. Reddy . . . . . 2014—17

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna . . . . . 2017—21

Shri Raj Bahadur . . . . . 2021—28

Shri B. R. Bhagat . . . . . 2029—31

*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

[*Continued on the third cover page.*

CONTENTS—*contd.*

	COLUMNS
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fourteenth Report	2040
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill by Shri Naldurgkar —introduced	2040
Old Age Marriage Restraint Bill by Shri Mohan Swarup—introduced	2041
Motion *re* : increase in allocation of time	2041
Punishment for Molestation of Women Bill—withdrawn .	2041—84
Shri V. P. Nayar	2042—49
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri	2049—52
Shri D. C. Sharma	2053—59
Shrimati Krishna Mehta	2059—61
Shri Hem Barua	2061—66
Shrimati Minimata	2066—69
Shri Jaipal Singh	2069—72
Shrimati Laxmi Bai	2072—75
Shri Balasaheb Patil	2075-76
Shrimati Alva	2077—80
Shri Radha Raman	2081—84
Daily Digest	2085—90
Consolidated Contents (10th February to 21st February, 1958) .	(i—v)

LOK SABHA

Friday, 21st February, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at eleven of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Stainless Steel

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*370. { Shri R. C. Majhi: / Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1781 on the 7th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the new process of manufacture of stainless steel as evolved by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur has been patented in India and outside India;

(b) whether it is proposed to construct a pilot plant for its small scale manufacture, and

(c) if so, the progress that has been made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Steps have been taken to patent the process both in India and abroad.

(b) and (c). The question of puting up a plant for semi-commercial scale production is under consideration

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the amount of stainless steel imported every year into India and the amount of foreign exchange required for it?

Shri M. M. Das: Calculating at the rate of the latest figure of import of stainless steel that we have for January and February, 1957, we import about 9,618 tons per year and the value of the import will be Rs. 6 crores.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the names of the countries where the new process will be patented?

Shri M. M. Das: In addition to our own country, we will be patenting the new process in U.K., U.S.A., Germany and France.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that the needs of the country in regard to stainless steel are much more than what is imported, may I know by what time Government expect this plant to go into production?

Shri M. M. Das: As the calculation of cost and other things will have to be done, at first, a pilot plant has to be set up. The setting up of this pilot plant is under the active consideration of the Government.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May we have a further elucidation of the expression "semi-commercial production" as to what it exactly means?

Shri M. M. Das: It means that the production will not be on a very huge scale to meet the demands of the country, but it will give us the data to calculate the cost and other things for commercial production.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any specialised methods involved in the new process evolved by the National Metallurgical Laboratory?

Shri M. M. Das: In the stainless steel that we import into our country, there is about 10 per cent of nickel. Nickel is a strategic material which

cannot be obtained easily—we can even afford to spend foreign exchange—and the cost is Rs. 15,000 per ton. In the new process that has been developed in our research laboratory, nickel has been completely eliminated and its place has been taken by manganese. Manganese ores are abundant in our country. So we can prepare this stainless steel with the raw material available in our country.

Pay and Allowance of Auxiliary Air Force men

*371. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay and allowances and service conditions of the Auxiliary Air Force men are the same as those of the regular airmen; and

(b) if not, what are the differences?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha indicating the points of difference in the service conditions between the airmen of the Auxiliary Air Force and the airmen of the Regular Air Force. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 79.]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I find from the statement that these men are paid conveyance allowance at the rate of 2 annas per mile subject to certain conditions to be fulfilled. May I know whether these men in Delhi have not been paid the conveyance allowance and if so, what arrangements have been made to pay it?

Sardar Majithia: I do not know about Delhi, whether the conveyance allowance has been paid or not. But if they are entitled to it, as per rules, they will certainly get that allowance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can the hon. Minister make an investigation?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, Sir.

Pakistanis in Jammu and Kashmir

*372. + **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain number of Pakistani nationals (spies) stealthily crossed into **Kashmir** State from Pakistan-occupied part of the State towards the latter part of December 1957 with the object of renewing acts of sabotage;

(b) whether on being arrested and interrogated they made any confessions; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to minimise chances of such illegal entries of Pakistani nationals?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). It is a fact that agents from Pakistan-held territory have been secretly coming into the Jammu and Kashmir State from time to time and some of them have also made confessions. These cases are under investigation by the Jammu and Kashmir police and it would not be in the public interest to disclose the details at present

(c) The Jammu and Kashmir Government have strengthened their security arrangements.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know if it is a fact that it has been known that people in Pakistan who have relatives on the Indian side are being forced to contact those relatives and train saboteurs on the Indian side?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has put the question in a rather wide way. But sometimes such things are done.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो सेबटियर्स पकड़े गये हैं इनके पास कुछ ऐसी वस्तुएं भी पकड़ी गयी हैं जिनसे सेबटेज किया जा सकता है, यदि हां तो अब तक कितने ऐसे लोग पकड़ गये हैं ?

Shri Datar: I would not like to give further details in public interest.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that after the release of Sheikh Abdullah, the activity of Pakistani spies in Kashmir has increased?

Shri Datar: This is a general question which has nothing to do with this.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many such persons have been apprehended so far?

Shri Datar: I may invite the attention of the House to the detailed statement made by the Prime Minister here on February 19, 1958.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the confessions made by the Pakistani agents, may I know if Government would collect further information from them about the espionage dens that might have been there in Kashmir and the rest of India?

Shri Datar: Government would take all the necessary and precautionary action.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बात का पता चला है कि काश्मीर की दूसरी तरफ आजाद काश्मीर में और पाकिस्तान के हिस्से में बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में सेबटेज का सामान इकट्ठा किया गया है ? क्या भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है, और यदि हां तो क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार को इस बारे में कुछ लिखा गया है या कोई दूसरी कार्रवाई की गयी है ?

Shri Datar: Government are aware of whatever is being done in the neighbouring area.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is the Government aware that the Pakistani saboteurs exploded a bomb in Puri sometime in December?

Shri Datar: That is a question to which a detailed answer was given by the Prime Minister.

Study of South Indian Languages

***374. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action towards establishment of departments in north Indian universities for the study of some south Indian languages;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared in this regard; and

(c) when this scheme will be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The proposal made in the report of States Reorganisation Commission for the establishment of Faculties for the study of South Indian Languages and Culture was considered by the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 4th December, 1957.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 80]

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether proposals for opening such departments have been invited from the North Indian universities and if so, how many universities have submitted their proposals?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is only very recently that the University Grants Commission considered the replies which came from the universities and the universities have now been asked to submit specific proposals for the opening of these departments. As soon as the replies regarding the detailed proposals come, they will be

examined by the University Grants Commission.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that, although the States Reorganisation Commission made its recommendations more than two years back, the University Grants Commission took such a long time and considered this matter only in last December?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The University Grants Commission considered the matter for the first time on the 18th February, 1957 in Bombay. Then they wrote to the Universities and asked them if they would be interested in setting up these Departments. The Universities sent their replies, and after having considered the matter recently on the 4th December, 1957, the University Grants Commission have asked the Universities to send specific proposals.

Shri Ranga: When the Universities were asked whether they were interested or not, why were they not asked, if they were interested, to send up the proposals also? Why all this delay?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not think there is any need for this argument The matter is very simple. As soon as it was possible, the University Grants Commission considered this matter. Naturally, unless they had consulted the Universities, they could not take any action. (*Shri Ranga* : It has taken one year). Therefore, after the replies had been received, they considered the matter and said that instead of opening Departments in all the South Indian languages, it would be more desirable to have the Department in one or two South Indian languages in which they were interested. This is not a matter which could be hustled through, and I am quite sure that as soon as definite proposals come from the Universities, the University Grants Commission will take necessary action.

Shri Ranga: That would be in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether similar facilities will be provided in South Indian Universities for the teaching of North Indian languages?

Shri Ranga: Only one North Indian language.

Shri Dasappa: I do not mean only Hindi, but also Bengali and other languages.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is aware that there is a greater need in North India for developing South Indian languages. But we are also interested in developing Hindi and other North Indian languages in the South, and I hope in course of time there will be that mutual interchange.

Shri C. D. Pande: As Delhi is the most suitable place for having an experiment of this nature, will Government start at least a Tamil Faculty or Telugu and Tamil Faculties in the Delhi University as a matter of experiment?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Proposals have been invited by the University Grants Commission, and they will certainly take into account all these matters.

Ancient Paintings

*375. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that vast collections of valuable ancient paintings and manuscripts in possession of erstwhile rulers are being sold out to private parties and foreigners; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India is taking any step for preservation of this rich art heritage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether in certain parts of the country the ex-Rulers are really selling away their valuable paintings, etc. to private

parties and whether Government would purchase these things?

Mr. Speaker: It is the same question.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government have no information on this subject, but as soon as anything comes to the notice of Government they do try to purchase the antiquities.

Shri Panigrahi: The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research issued circulars to the State Governments to purchase private collections of such paintings, etc. May I know whether such collections are being purchased or not from the private parties?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is probably aware that the Government have an Art Purchase Committee, and the function of this Committee is to collect all these antiquities which are of national importance. And, as I said, whenever it comes to the notice of the Government, they do go round and collect those articles

Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

*376. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Delhi Administration have formed a Cooperative Housing Society;

(b) if so, when it was formed; and

(c) whether any allotment of land has been made to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) 11th February, 1955

(c) No.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know why the land has not been allotted as yet, although the selection of the land was made, so far as I know, in the early part of 1955?

Shri Datar: A notification under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act was issued on the 31st July, 1957, and the proceedings have not yet been completed.

Oil near Dasuya in Punjab

*377. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission near Dasuya in Punjab has indicated the possibility of oil there;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake extensive exploration of this area; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Dasuya area in Punjab is one of the many parts of India where there is a possibility of finding oil, but no discovery has yet been made.

(b) Yes

(c) Gravity and magnetic surveys have already been carried out and currently seismic surveys are in progress

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether any drilling operation will also be carried out in this area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir; we cannot say anything about drilling operations just now, unless we complete all other processes and come to certain positive findings.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what progress has been made in the Jaisalmer area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This supplementary does not arise out of the question

Artificial Earth Satellites

*378. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 765 on the 4th December 1957 and state:

(a) whether the data collected with regard to the artificial earth satellites launched by the Soviet Union has been exchanged with any other country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries; and

(c) whether the data throws any light on the effects of upper atmosphere upon living beings?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government of India have made no efforts for the collection of this data, or, if they have made such efforts they have been imperfect?

Shri M. M. Das: The different scientific organisations under the Government of India as well as the Universities and non-official organisations also are trying to collect as much material as possible so far as the Sputniks are concerned. There are three things so far as the Sputniks are concerned. One is the code messages that are sent from the Sputniks. Now, we have not been able to record any such code messages. The second thing is the photographing of the track of the Sputniks themselves. The Naini Tal Observatory of the U.P. Government have been able to take the photograph of Sputnik II and tracking its path. The third thing is the radio signals that have been sent out from these Sputniks. Our different organisations, including the organisations under the All India Radio and the Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, etc. have been able to record these radio signals, and a Committee has been set up on 16th January last to go through these radio signals.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is a proposal under the contemplation of the Government of India to make good the deficiency with regard to code signals and, if so, what it is?

Shri M. M. Das: The hon. Member may kindly remember that these Sputniks are being launched according to the programme of the International Geophysical Year. Now an official organisation, a National Committee, has been set up by the scientists and the Government. The Government of India as such has got not much connection with this organisation. So everything is being done by the scientific organisations of this country according to the programme laid out by this National Committee.

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि माननीय श्री केशवदेव मालवीय जी के अनुसार रूपी शब्द "स्पूतनिक" संस्कृत शब्द "सपर्तनीक" का अपभ्रंश है ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में प्राचीन संस्कृत साहित्य की खोज की जा रही है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य और वित्त मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू). केशवदेव मालवीय जी इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानते। मैंने उनके साथ मजाक किया था।

युद्धपोत "आरगोसी" की प्रतिकृति

+

३७६ { **श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि मार्शल टीटो ने भारतीय नौसेना का युद्धपोत "आरगोसी" की एक प्रतिकृति भेंट की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के सचिव (श्री फतेहसिंह राव गायकवाड़) : जी हां, यह नकल भारतीय नौसेना के जहाज मैसूर को उसके योगोस्लाविया के स्प्लिट पत्तन पर पहुंचने पर १८ दिसम्बर, १९५७ को दी गई।

Shri Raghunath Singh: How was our ship received in Yugoslavia?

Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad: It was received as well as expected. About five thousand people gave a reception to the ship and the President of Yugoslavia received the Captain.

Loan to Madhya Pradesh

*381. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have demanded nine-and-a-half crores of rupees from the Central Government for the construction of buildings, roads, etc. in the new State Capital, Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the Centre's response thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The question of including the Bhopal Capital Project in the Second Five-Year Plan of the State by suitable adjustment therein is under discussion between the State Government and the Planning Commission. Beyond the loan of Rs. 1·4 crores which has already been given to the State Government no specific Central assistance has been promised for this project.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the State Government have submitted any scheme regarding the construction of the capital?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They have submitted a project scheme to the Planning Commission.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if it is to be modelled like Chandigarh?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir; it is not a model of Chandigarh or like Chandigarh.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the Central Government will make available to the Madhya Pradesh Government an amount of floor area which the Madhya Pradesh Government may make available to the Central Government at Nagpur and other places in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This kind of mathematical calculation has not been made.

M.E.S. Review Committee

*382. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the M.E.S. Review Committee regarding the abolition of the Organisation of the Chief Technical Examiners; and

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The M.E.S. Review Committee's recommendation regarding the C.T.E.'s Organisation is under the active consideration of the Government and a final decision may be expected shortly.

Shri Supakar: May I know, since the report was submitted more than a year ago, what is the reason for delay in coming to a final conclusion in this matter?

Sardar Majithia: It is true that the report was submitted about a year ago; but the organisation, the C.T.S. organisation, is functioning very well. It is only a question of whether it is going to stay with the QMG or is going to come under the MES branch. But, so far as the C.T. Organisation is concerned, that will stay.

Shri Supakar: Since the committee considered this organisation superfluous a year ago, what is the basis on which the Government now say that the organisation is functioning very well?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir; the committee never considered that this organisation was superfluous. Actualy, it is serving a very good purpose.

राउरकेला में स्टील एलाय प्लांट

*३८४. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राउरकेला में स्टील एलाय प्लाट स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार ने एक जर्मन फर्म से करार किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह). (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Wynad Colonisation Scheme

*386. **Shri Punnoose:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sought financial assistance from the Centre for Wynad Colonisation Scheme for the Settlement of demobilised soldiers;

(b) if so, the extent of assistance sought for; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Kerala had asked for a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose of replacing by tiled roofs the thatched roofs of 2,000 houses of ex-servicemen settled in Wynad Colony.

(c) The State Government was informed that a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs had already been made by the Government of India for the development of the Colony and it was not possible to give any additional grant. That Government was advised to approach the State Post War Reconstruction Fund Trust Committee for financial assistance

Shri Punnoose: Five lakhs of rupees have been granted by the Central Government May I know if the money has already been transferred and used for this scheme?

Sardar Majithia: When this money was granted, at that time, the Kerala State did not exist; and, so far as the Government of India is concerned, it was transferred to the Madras Government

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether any transfer has been made by the Madras Government to the Kerala State when that State was formed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Only a small part of the money had been transferred by the Madras Government. We have advised the Madras Government that they should transfer the rest to the Government of Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it not a fact that the Wynad Colonisation Scheme was financed by the PWR Fund in Madras; and, if so, will the Wynad scheme get all the financial help from the Fund in Madras?

Sardar Majithia: Now, as Kerala is a separate State, it has got its own Fund. If any more help is needed, that Trust Committee should be approached.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that there is a specific fund for the purpose of settlement of demobilised soldiers? If the answer is in the affirmative, may I know the present value of this fund?

Sardar Majithia: If a separate question is put about the whole fund, I will answer; because I was only answering for Kerala.

Shri Krishna Menon: In regard to Kerala State, it has got Rs. 20 lakhs at its disposal. And, there is no reason why the Kerala State Government should not give out of it

Shri Punnoose: Is it not a fact this is not the only centre for demobilised soldiers in Kerala and that the Kerala State is short of funds for all these centres?

Shri Krishna Menon: All States are short of funds.

Contemporary Indian Literature

*387. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1342 on the 30th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the authors concerned have since revised their articles for the second edition of the publication "Contemporary Indian Literature"; and

(b) if so, when the second edition will be published?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected to be published by April, 1958.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In the last question which the Minister answered, he said that the criticisms have been forwarded to the authors concerned to be kept in view. May I know whether the drafts sent up by the authors have been verified to find out how far such criticisms have been kept in view?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The individual authors have their own freedom. All that the Sahitya Akadami did was to collect all the criticisms and send to the authors concerned. The authors will have the freedom to write in the way in which they liked.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could I know if Government intends to publish these articles in the various regional languages and, if so, the total cost which is estimated for this work?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That proposal has, I am afraid, not yet been considered.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether it is a fact that the contributions published in the *Contemporary Indian Literature* are subjective, merely reflecting the subjective assessment of the various authors concerned and not objective report thereof. May I know whether Government consider that in authoritative publications of this nature, all steps should be taken to see that objectivity is maintained and that personal assessments are not given undue importance?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as *Contemporary Indian Literature* is concerned, I am very doubtful whether it can always be objective because, considering the subjective element in literature, no two authors can agree as far as the literary products are concerned; there is bound to be some difference of opinion always.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Minister is aware that recently the Sahitya Akadami has brought forward a book about contemporary literature in India; and, may I also know whether this is one of the series of the contemplated efforts in giving a comprehensive view of Indian languages?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know; probably, the hon. Member is referring to *Contemporary Indian Literature*, which was just published by the Sahitya Akadami. The revised edition to be published by the Sahitya Akadami will come out by the end of April, 1958. I do not know to which other publication the hon. Member is referring.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether this is the first in a series of publications relating to contemporary literature or is it the whole of it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Sahitya Akadami has a plan and this process will continue.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह आलोचना आई है कि इस पुस्तक में अंग्रेजी भाषा के लेखकों को ही अधिक स्थान दिया गया है और हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के विद्वानों को पूरा स्थान नहीं दिया गया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेजी भाषा के कितने लेखकों को इसमें स्थान दिया गया है और दूसरी भाषाओं के कितने लेखकों को ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सभी भाषाओं के सभी लेखक इसमें आ गये हैं। यह अंग्रेजी में चीज थी। यदि आनरेबल मैम्बर को लेखकों में दिलचस्पी है तो मैं लेखकों की एक सूची टेबल पर रख दूंगा। सभी जो लेखक हैं वे अपनी भाषा के बहुत विद्वान हैं।

Shri Ranga: Many of the States have their own local Sahitya Akadami brought into existence. Has any effort been made to send these things before a final revision is made to those Akadamis for scrutiny or for screening?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir. That is not done. The procedure adopted is that the Sahitya Akadami's executive board selects the names of the authors. Authors are selected on the basis of the experience and contributions which they have made to literature and the names are approved by the executive board. They are invited to make contributions.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister has said that it has not been contemplated by the Government to publish these articles in the various Indian languages. I want to know how the people speaking a particular language understand the trends of developments of current literature in other languages.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a suggestion. I shall certainly send it for consideration by the Akadami.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Being the President of the Sahitya Akadami, I venture to reply to this question. The proposal is for translation from one language to other language. Sahitya Akadami has not only produced *Contemporary Indian Literature*. I should think that even now the number of translations from one language to another or the collection of poems and other things which it has produced runs into scores.

Shri Ranga: We do not see them.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What I wanted to know was whether these articles would be published in all the regional languages.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say. The idea is that we should try to do it in everyone but obviously we cannot do so suddenly

everywhere Wherever facilities come to us, it is done but the idea is to deal with all the languages equally.

Estate Duty

*388. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how much has it cost Government to maintain the machinery to realise the Estate Duty so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R Bhagat): The cost for the period 15-10-1953 to 31-1-1958 is estimated at Rs 23 86 lakhs.

Shri Muhammed Elias: What is the amount of Estate Duty collected from West Bengal during the year 1956-57 and what amount has been spent in that year to realise the Estate Duty?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We had not got the figures

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Statewise we have not got If necessary we can give the total amount collected The total income for the whole period is Rs. 5 95 crores and odd. During the first year there was expenses only on the organisation—that is 1953-54 Afterwards, from 1954 to 1958, for four years, the expenditure is, as my colleague pointed out, Rs 23 86 lakhs The collection, as I have said, has been nearly Rs 6 crores

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now that there has been this five year period when the Estate Duty has been levied, has the Government got a track of the amount being gifted away by those who would be assessed under the Estate Duty.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government are aware of this. I do not know if they have got a separate register for it. In fact, we realised that it might happen. The real difficulty is perhaps not so much gifts but the joint Hindu family. It is an amorphous thing. It is difficult to know how many heads it has and how many tails.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the biggest amount received so far in a single case?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have not got that But my own recollection is that really large amounts have normally not been touched. I mean to say that the Joint Hindu family has come in the way.

Mr. Speaker: Out of these amounts which make up a total of Rs. 6 crores, what is the single largest amount? The hon Member wants that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not got that detail. We can find it out if necessary.

Fire in Teliamura Bazar (Tripura)

*390. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out in Teliamura Bazar (Tripura) on the 3rd January, 1958 resulting in the burning of all the shops there;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of property and cause of the fire; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to give relief to the affected persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). An accidental fire broke out in a tea stall in the Teliamura Bazar on the 3rd January, 1958 resulting in the gutting of a majority of the huts on the southern side of the road. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 2,87,800/—.

(c) Immediate relief in the shape of rice and cash was given to 30 families who were rendered homeless and destitute. The question of granting further gratuitous relief to the deserving persons is under the consideration of the Local Administration.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether any representation has been made to provide land to the affected people for rebuilding their houses?

Shri Datar: Government are taking necessary steps for demarcating land for allotting plots to them.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Are the Government aware that it took an unreasonably long time for the message to reach Agartala and the State authorities took three hours to send the fire brigade to that part?

Shri Datar: As soon as the news reached, immediately the fire brigade was rushed there and all the officers went there to look after the whole affair.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Is it a fact that this is not the first time that fire broke out in Teliamura Bazar and that fire broke out there five times in the last few years and the total loss amounted to Rs. 9.5 lakhs approximately and if so what is the root cause of the fire?

Shri Datar: The answer points out that it was an accidental fire. I am not aware of the previous fires. I cannot give any information just now about them.

Aid to Orissa

*392. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has requested Central Government for a special grant of loan and aid of nearly 4 crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The State Government's request is under consideration in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

Shri B. C. Mullick: Is it a fact that the Orissa Government have asked for Rs. 5 crores from the reserve funds of the Reserve Bank and had asked for this loan to make up that deficit?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is their ways and means to meet the difficult position with respect to the scarcity conditions created. But I may inform the House that they asked for a certain assistance by way of grants and loans and as I said in my main reply they are being considered in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

Shri Mahanty: This loan application was made to meet the draught situation in Orissa. When were the Government of India requested for the loan and how long has this matter been engaging their attention?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The request has come recently because the impact of the scarcity condition is felt only now. Not only Orissa but all the eastern States generally came to the Planning Commission and to the Finance Ministry with their request either in December or in January. They are being considered

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister just now informed that other States had also asked for help from the Planning Commission. May we know when this request was made to the Government of India by the Government of Orissa—the actual date and month?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not able to give the exact date. But the procedure in this case is this. It is not as if a request is made and the amount is given. In such cases, ways and means advances are given and the actual needs for these projects are met out of the ways and means advances. These assistances are given only when the expenses are incurred. So, it is not as if one State comes with a request and the money is made available.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, we wanted a specific information from the Minister. We wanted to know the specific period and time when this request was made. I venture to submit, Sir, that the reply has been completely misleading.

Mr. Speaker: He has said already that he is not in a position to say.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): If the hon. Member wants the exact date when the first letter came, we shall find it out and inform him. But, as my colleague pointed out, as a matter of fact, the procedure now is for such a request not to be made formally. They may immediately want some money, but no proper request is made. The procedure is for people to come here and discuss the matter with the Planning Commission, and the Planning Commission sends somebody there. In fact, the Planning Commission people have been sent to these various places—Eastern U.P., Bihar and Orissa—to find out and discuss with the various State Governments. Their people also come here. Therefore, this process goes on, and then it leads to some kind of a decision. Meanwhile, if the need is urgent some money is placed at their disposal.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Arising out of the Prime Minister's reply, may I ask one question, Sir? May I know whether on the 12th January there was a discussion between the Chief Minister of Orissa and the Planning Commission regarding the scarcity conditions in Orissa?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know there have been discussions with the Chief Minister of Orissa, but I have not got the exact date and time when those took place.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow meticulous questions about date and time. The procedure has been explained. Nobody has got information whether something has been asked for and it has been unreasonably delayed.

Shri Panigrahi: The Prime Minister can tell us what is the interim relief given.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must also ascertain what is the amount from the Orissa Government. I would urge upon hon. Members that in such matters where they are mainly State subjects—of course, the Centre gives them grants—they must also take them up with their counterparts in the State Legislatures and ascertain facts, and for whatever information is not available there they come up here with supplementaries.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I submit, Sir, that the Chief Minister has replied in the Assembly that they have sent a request to the Government of India but they are awaiting their sanction That is why we raised the question here.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that the matter has been under discussion all along. We will go to the next question.

Nepalese in Manipur

*393. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 3000 Nepali refugees have migrated to Manipur Hills without permission of the authorities;

(b) whether the Territorial Council in Manipur has requested the Manipur Administration to take immediate action in the matter; and

(c) what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो नेपाली लोग आये हैं क्या उनकी राष्ट्रीयता भारतीय है ? नहीं तो उनकी क्या राष्ट्रीयता है ?

Shri Datar: I would answer that question after full information is available.

Negotiating Machinery and Works Committees

*394. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 145 on the 13th November, 1957 and state whether any final decision has been taken with regard to the functioning of negotiating machinery and works committees in Air Force establishments?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The entire problem is under examination and a decision is likely to be taken soon after the examination is completed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when a final decision is likely to be taken, because I feel that for lack of works committees and negotiating machineries a lot of discontent exists in Air Force establishments? May I request, Sir, that an early decision may be taken?

Shri Raghuramaiah: My learned friend who was a member of a negotiating machinery knows how complicated a problem it is and, naturally, it will take some time in a matter like this.

Birth Centenary of Shri Rabindranath Tagore

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*395. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of a contribution by Government of India in connection with the celebration of the Birth Centenary of Rabindranath Tagore and for creating a Rabindra Sadan is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be arrived at; and

(c) the amount proposed to be contributed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the total amount of expenditure that will be incurred for this centenary has been envisaged at all?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir; that has not yet been considered. I may inform the hon. Member that an All India Centenary Committee has already been appointed under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, and the Sahitya Akadami has taken various steps for celebration of the birth centenary of the poet, but how much amount actually will be contributed by the Government has not yet been settled.

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमान्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो समारोह किया जा रहा है वह साहित्य अकेडेमी की सरक्षता में किया जा रहा है या इसमें विश्व-भारती तथा दूसरी संस्थाओं का भी सहयोग लिया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : साहित्य अकेडेमी की तरफ से ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य और वित्त मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): बहुत सारी संस्थाओं की तरफ से । साहित्य अकेडेमी की तरफ से कुछ होगा, विश्व भारती जाहिर है, करेगी, और भी संस्थाएं करेंगी । इरादा यह है कि भारत के सब बड़े शहरों में यह किया जाय ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: What I wanted to know from the Minister was whether the total amount of expenditure that is likely to be incurred has been at all envisaged and not how much the Central Government is going to contribute; that, of course, will have to be decided later.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As these celebrations are not concentrated in one place or by one institution it is impossible here, now, or in the future, to indicate even roughly what the total expenditure might be. One might perhaps be able to say, for instance, what the All India Radio people are going to spend on it, what the Post and Telegraphs people may spend upon special stamps. The Sahitya Akadami and the Vishwa Bharati are entirely separate from the Government of India. The Government helps these institutions and then they decide how much to spend.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the precise nature of the object for which contribution has been asked from the Government of India? Is it for general expenditure or is there any particular thing in view?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government has received a request from the Vishwa Bharati for reorganising Rabindra Sadan, and some estimates have been made for that purpose.

Shri Ranga: Where is it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Vishwa Bharati at Shanti Niketan.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह शताब्दी किस तारीख को मनाई जा रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This falls in 1961 and the exact date.....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: 5th May.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इसमें रवीन्द्र-सदन का जिक्र किया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि कलकत्ते में जो टैगोर का पुराना मकान है उसे खरीद लिया जाय क्योंकि कल जिक्र आया था कि मूदड़ा साहब ने उसे खरीद लिया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं, मुझे इसका इल्म नहीं है कि मूदड़ा ने उसे खरीद लिया है ।

Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela

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*396. **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1193 on the 17th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any orders have since been placed for the supply of plant and machinery for the Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela; and

(b) the value of the same and the time by which the Plant is scheduled to be set up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Tenders have been invited and are due to be received by the 3rd March, 1958. It is hoped to get the plant ready for operation by 1961. It is estimated that the plant may cost about Rs. 18 crores. But a clearer picture of the value of the plant and the time required for construction will emerge only after the tenders have been examined.

Shri Panigrahi: Recently our Government have entered into some agreement with the West German Government for securing some credit on deferred payment for Rourkela Plant. May I know whether we are also going to secure our equipments for this factory from West Germany on deferred payment basis?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would request the hon. Member to wait. It is not necessary that the order is placed with any firm in Germany.

Global tenders have been invited, comparison of the terms and quotations will be made and the best suitable terms will be accepted

Shri Panigrahi: Have we received any tenders so far?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The last date for receipt of tenders is 3rd March I would not like to disclose whether any tenders have been received or have not been received

Shri Dasappa: May I know the capacity of the plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh. The capacity envisaged is 4,42,000 tons of nitro-lime stone, that is, 80,000 tons in terms of nitrogen

Bomb Explosions in Delhi

*397. **Shri D C. Sharma.** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 88 on the 13th November, 1957 and state the progress since made in investigations into bomb explosions that had occurred in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): As already indicated in the statement furnished in reply to Starred Question No. 88 on the 13th November, 1957, no bomb explosion case is now under investigation The case in regard to the cracker explosion of the 15th August, 1957 (item 24 of the statement mentioned above) has since ended in a conviction Apart from this, convictions have also been secured against 178 persons who were found to have illicit dealings in explosives

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the last statement it was said that some of the cases remain untraced May I know if any effort has been made to trace those untraced cases and in how many of them the Government have been successful?

Shri Datar: I did not hear the last part of the question

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must be given one of the front seats for the Question Hour only.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not want any such discrimination, Sir. May I know how many of the untraced cases listed in the statement supplied by the Minister last time have been traced so far?

Shri Datar: After that statement was made, three more cases have been detected and in all 156 cases have ended in conviction This is all that has been done

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि इस क्रेकर केस में और इससे पहले जो क्रेकर के एक्सप्लोजन हुए उन के सिलसिले में अब तक कुल कितने आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए और कितना सामान बरामद हुआ जो कि विस्फोटक था और उसका क्या किया गया ?

Shri Datar: Till the reply to the last question, 225 cases, involving 242 persons, of illicit explosives were detected and proceedings have started and in some cases convictions have already been obtained.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What has happened to the material obtained in the search?

Shri Datar: I have not that particular information with me

श्री भक्त दर्शन माननीय मन्त्री जी ने यह बतलाया है कि इस बीच में कुछ व्यक्तियो को सजा दिलायी जा चुकी है। इसके लिए धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या मन्त्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि अभी भी कितने लोगो के खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे है और इसमें इतनी देरी क्यो हो रही है ?

Shri Datar: All the information that I have, I have given here in addition to the information in the statement.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government have tried to find out the complicity of any non-Indians in this matter?

Shri Datar: This question has already been answered.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad

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*398. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 8 on the 20th December, 1957 and state the steps taken to meet the grievances of the students of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology at Dhanbad?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 81]

Shri Vajpayee: From the statement it appears that practically all the grievances of the students have been removed. May I know if the same sympathetic consideration will be given to the students of other institutions, for example, the Delhi Polytechnic, who are on strike for a similar reason?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: According to the statement, there are certain grievances. May I know how many of the grievances have been remedied and what is the step to be taken about the other grievances?

Shri M. M. Das:. All have been remedied, and the happiest relations exist now. Only the other day I visited them and I saw normal relations, the happiest relations, existing between the teachers and the students.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There are fourteen grievances listed. I want to know whether all the fourteen grievances have been remedied.

Shri M. M. Das: Some have already been removed. Others require some time, because they involve other bodies. For example, bus facilities. Two buses have not been permitted by the Bihar Government to ply because the length of the axle is a little bit above than that sanctioned. We are carrying out negotiations with the Bihar Government to give special permission for that. That will require some time.

Similarly, there may be a few other items for which we are trying, and we hope to succeed within a short time. Some grievances have already been removed.

Educational Conferences

*399. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that India had agreed to play host to two UNESCO International Conferences this year i.e. on reform of primary and secondary education and on audio-visual aid techniques?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Yes, Sir.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कानफरेंस में चीन और उत्तरी वियतनाम भी आमंत्रित होंगे या नहीं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, साउथ और साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के करीब-करीब सभी मुल्क हैं, चीन है, अफगानिस्तान है, बरमा है, यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं सब देशों के नाम सदन की मेज पर रख सकता हूं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं सिर्फ दो देशों के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : चीन और वियतनाम दोनों हैं।

Boundary Dispute of Orissa

***400. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have forwarded a copy of the resolution passed by the Orissa State Assembly to the Government of India urging for the appointment of a Commission to go into the boundary dispute specially in regard to Saraikala and Kharaswan areas; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The States Reorganisation Commission examined Orissa's claim to Saraikala and Kharaswan and came to the conclusion that these areas should continue to be part of Bihar. After careful consideration, this recommendation was accepted. The matter was discussed in Parliament and an amendment on the lines of the resolution passed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly moved in Lok Sabha on 9th August, 1956 was negatived by the House. The Government of India therefore do not propose to take any action in this matter.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This particular resolution was passed by the Orissa Assembly unanimously after the States Reorganisation Bill was passed in Parliament also. All that they ask for is the constitution of a committee to go into the boundary disputes of these areas. May I know whether this question was also raised in the Eastern Zonal Council by the Government of Orissa and whether the Government of India....

Mr. Speaker: How many questions? The hon. Member can put only one question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:...is going to give any consideration to the demand of the Government of Orrisa?

Shri Datar: I am not aware whether this question was raised in the Eastern Zonal Council.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government of Orissa represented the case of the border dispute in Bihar and Orissa in any of the two meetings held by the Eastern Zonal Council?

Shri Datar: It is only for the Orissa Government to raise the question in the Zonal Council, and then, if the matter is considered and if there is any agreement between the parties, the matter would come to the Government of India. Till then the Government of India would not be in the picture.

Shri Panigrahi: I want to know whether they raised it.

Mr. Speaker: He does not know it. Next question.

Shri M L. Dwivedi: I request that questions 401 and 403 may be taken together.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Oil Exploration in Jammu and Kashmir

***401. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exploration for oil was undertaken some time ago in the Mansar area in Ramnagar tehsil near Jammu in the Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes. A party of four Geologists is carrying out Geological mapping of the area since November, 1957.

(b) Geological mapping and collection of samples in an area of about 70 sq. miles has been done so far.

Petroleum Deposits in Kashmir

***403. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 89 on

the 13th November, 1957 and state the progress made in regard to the survey of petroleum deposits near Murdapur in Kashmir State?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A party of officers are now working in Jammu and Kashmir and, if favourable structures are disclosed by the surveys, detailed exploratory work will be taken up.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Apart from oil, may I know whether any other minerals are also being explored and, if so, what?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A survey is conducted for other minerals also and the reports are made separately by the Geological Survey of India.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the place near Murdapur, about 97 miles from this place, near Ramnagar, has also been tested, because it is said that it is smelling of oil and it might have some liquid?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. Our reports show that there are some traces of oil and gas. We cannot say more than that just now. Some more investigations are necessary and we can say something specific only after some time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what has been the result of the survey at Murdapur?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The reports indicate that—geologically speaking, I can say—they may be of some importance. With regard to positive indication of oil or gas, it is only after some time that we can say something about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any particular unit of this survey is working in Jammu and, if so, what is its strength?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. Geological parties are surveying and making their preliminary investigation in Jammu area. There are about two parties—I am not sure. There are about 8 to 10 people working there.

सेठ अचल सिंह : ज्वालामुखी और जैसलमेर में जो ड्रिलिंग हो रही है, उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : ज्वालामुखी का तो सवाल दूसरा है। अगर वह पूछा जाय तो मैं जवाब दे दूंगा। यह तो जम्मू का सवाल है।

Geological Survey of Orissa

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*402. { **Shri Panigrahi:** / **Shri Sanganna:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of Orissa was conducted during 1956-57;

(b) if so, the areas which were covered by this survey; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The areas in Orissa surveyed during the year 1956-57 include the Districts of:

1. Mayurbhanj,
2. Dhenkanal,
3. Sambalpur,
4. Puri,
5. Cuttack and
6. Talcher.

(c) The results of these surveys, which will be published in due course in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, will include fuller information than is presently available with regard to deposits of iron ore, graphite and glass sand.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposed Oil Refineries

*372. Shri V. C. Shukla:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagavati:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 712 on the 26th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the project studies on the proposed oil refineries in Gauhati and Barauni; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. The Consultants are still working on it.

(b) Does not arise.

सेन्ट्रल आर्डनेन्स डिपो, आगरा

*३८०. सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ६ दिसम्बर, १९५७ को सेन्ट्रल आर्डनेन्स डिपो, आगरा में आग लग गयी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके फलस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) क्या जांच-न्यायालय को आग लगने के कारणों की जांच-पडताल करने का आदेश दिया गया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह न्यायालय किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुचा है, और

(ङ) भविष्य मे ऐसी घटनाओं की रोक-थाम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार अजीतसिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) ३,४४,७४४.२५ रुपये ।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) कोर्ट की राय में आग किसी मामूली साधन जैसे कि सुलगती बीड़ी या सिगरेट के टुकडे से लगी जो किसी कामगर द्वारा डिपो बन्द होते समय गोदाम में रह गया। कुछ समय सुलगते रहने के बाद उस बीड़ी अथवा सिगरेट के टुकडे ने किसी आसानी से आग पकडने वाले पदार्थ को आग लगा दी ।

(ङ) कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी के कार्य-क्रम की केवल एडवांस कापी प्राप्त हो चुकी है। भिन्न स्तरों के कमाडरों की सिफारशें प्राप्त होने पर जो आवश्यक और उपयुक्त कार्य करना होगा किया जायगा ।

Sports Stadia

*383 Shri M R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any scheme to provide Sports Stadia in all the States; and

(b) whether any request has been made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for funds to construct a Sports Stadium in Hyderabad?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of India approved of a scheme for the construction of Sports Stadia in Centres where they are required Under this scheme it is proposed to pay grant upto 50 per cent of the cost of construction, other than the cost of land, subject to the State Government or other sponsoring authority being prepared to meet the balance of the expenditure. Such grants will be paid in each specific case on the recommendation of the All India Council of Sports.

(b) A request from the Andhra Pradesh Government for grant to construct a pavilion in the Stadium already provided by them at Hyderabad is under examination.

Acquisition of Coal Bearing Areas

*385. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1100 on the 4th December, 1957 and state:

(a) the total area of land acquired so far under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Lands measuring 8131.59 bighas and mining rights in lands measuring 8692.71 bighas have been acquired; and

(b) No compensation has yet been paid. Negotiations are going on with the parties concerned.

Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore

*389. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the products produced by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore from 1952 have been commercialised so far; and

(b) the number in which right of manufacture of those products has been given to private bodies or persons?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): Eleven.

(b) All the eleven.

Zonal Councils

*391. **Shri S. V. Ramaswami:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how often the Zonal Councils have met so far; and

(b) what decisions, affecting the Zones, have so far been taken and how they are being implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) All Zonal Councils, with the exception of the Western Zonal Council, have met twice. The Western Zonal Council has met once.

(b) Information regarding the implementation of the decisions of the Zonal Councils is being obtained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Debts due to Pakistan

*404. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Pakistan claims that Rs. 2,64,000 is due to Pakistan from India on account of properties requisitioned in the territory now falling in East Pakistan under the Defence of India Rules during World War II?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha early

Agra Fort

*405. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the historic Agra Fort is in a dilapidated condition and the paved ditch constructed by Emperor Aurangzeb has given way; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The structures under the control of Department of Archaeology are in fairly good state of preservation and receive due attention in the form of special as well as annual repairs. The ditch in question is not under the control of the Department of Archaeology.

Quarters for Harness and Saddlery Factory Employees

443. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed for the civilian employees of Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Work on the construction of 100 'H' and 100 'J' type quarters will commence during 1958-59.

(b) Rs. 19,76,500.00.

Tobacco Cultivation in Orissa

444. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land under tobacco cultivation in Orissa district-wise;

(b) the total amount realised as excise duty on tobacco from Orissa during 1952-53 to 1957-58 (year-wise); and

(c) the amount of arrears in excise duty on tobacco in Orissa for the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 82]

मैसूर आयरन एन्ड स्टील वर्क्स

४४५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स में निम्नलिखित मदों के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार-कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है :—

(१) कास्ट आयरन स्पन पाइप प्लान्ट ;

(२) सिन्टरिंग प्लान्ट ;

(३) फैरो एलाय प्लान्ट ;

(४) बेस्सीमर इलेक्ट्रिक डूप्ले प्लान्ट ;

(५) बिलेट और लाइट स्ट्रक्चरल मिल ;

(६) बिजली की सप्लाई ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा दी गई धनराशि में से कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और वह किस प्रकार तथा किन किन मुख्य मदों पर खर्च की गई है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क)

(१) पूर्ण हो गया।

(२) अप्रैल, १९५६ में कारखाने के लिये आर्डर दिये गये थे तथा मशीन और साजसमाज से लदा हुआ जहाज भारत आ पहुंचा है।

(३) कम्पनी, संयंत्र तथा साजसमाज के लिये नोर्वे की एक फर्म को आर्डर दे रही है।

(४) और (५) कम्पनी आस्थगित शोधन अवधि के लिए विदेशी प्रदायकों से बातचीत कर रही है।

(६) कम्पनी का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ख) १९५१–५६ में केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋणों के द्वारा दी गई धनराशि में से ११६ लाख रुपये व्यय हो चुके हैं, इस काल में

मुख्य मदों पर किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

	रुपये लाख
दो बिजली की कच्चे लोहे की भट्टियां . .	५०.४६
कच्चे लोहे की खानें तथा ट्रामवेज का विकास . .	१३.२८
दुकाने, ढलाई घर तथा प्रांगण आदि का विकास . .	१२.७३
ट्रामवेज का विस्तार .	१.८६
कास्ट आयरन स्पन पाइप प्लान्ट .	२७ ५०
सिन्टरिंग प्लान्ट .	०.०६

१९५६–५७ और १९५७–५८ मे कोई ऋण नही दिये गये ।

कोयला धोने के कारखाने

४४६. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) कोयला धोने के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ;

(ख) ये कारखाने कहां-कहां स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या ये कारखाने केवल सरकारी इस्पात कारखानों को अथवा गैर-सरकारी कारखानों को भी कोयला देगे ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) द्वितीय योजना में, सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोयला धोने के कारखानों के निर्माण के लिए १० करोड़ रुपये की रकम निश्चित की गई है ।

(ख) करगाली, डूगडा, पथरडीह और भोजूडीह ।

(ग) करगाली और डूगडा सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों के लिए धुला हुआ कोयला देंगे तथा पथरडीह और भोजूडीह मुख्यतया गैर-सरकारी इस्पात कारखानों को धुला हुआ कोयला देंगे ।

भारतीय खनि विभाग

४४७. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७ में भारतीय खनि विभाग के कर्मचारियो की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सख्या में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के फलस्वरूप इस विभाग का खर्च किस हद तक बढ गया है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय) : (क) १९५७ में भारतीय खनि विभाग के कर्मचारियो की वृद्धि संख्या १९५ है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में जो वृद्धि हुई वह इस प्रकार है :—

प्रथम श्रेणी के कर्मचारी .	२३
द्वितीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारी .	१
तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारी .	११२
चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी .	५९

(ग) कर्मचारियों की सख्या में वृद्धि होने के कारण विभाग का लगभग ६,०५,००० पये खच बढ़ गया है ।

National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House

448. {**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri M. Elias:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the average daily number of visitors at the National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House, New Delhi; and

(b) the capital expenditure on the Gallery and the recurring expenditure during 1953-54 to 1956-57 year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 83]

Acquisition of Lands in Nasik

449. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 714 on 26th November, 1957 and state:

(a) the progress made in the payment of compensation for the land acquired in Nasik District for military purposes between the years 1951 and 1955; and

(b) the time by which the whole amount will be paid to the agriculturists?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Stipends for Scheduled Caste Students

450. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes holding Government of India stipends who appeared during the year 1956-57 in F.A., F.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., M.A., M.Sc., and M.Com. final examinations in Rajasthan; and

(b) how many of them have come out successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Heads of the Educational Institutions, where the Government of India scholarship-holders in Rajasthan State were studying in 1956-57, and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, in due course.

Welfare Organisations in Rajasthan

451. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the official and non-official organisations working for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan State with the financial aid of Central Government;

(b) the financial aid given to them during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, and 1957-58 so far;

(c) whether these organizations submit their progress report to the Central Government or Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the nature of action taken on these reports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

Houses for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

452. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy granted to Rajasthan for housing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1955-56;

(b) the amount of money actually advanced for this purpose; and

(c) the number of houses constructed so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 84.]

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received?

Survey of Nepal

453. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Survey of India has taken up the survey of Nepal and production of maps as an assistance to Nepal under the Colombo Plan;

(b) if so, to what extent the work has been completed;

(c) the approximate date when the work will be completed; and

(d) the expenditure that has been incurred by the Survey of India for (i) survey of Nepal and (ii) production of maps?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of a total area of 54,000 sq. miles, an area of about 11,000 sq. miles has already been surveyed and survey of a further area of about 4,466 sq. miles is expected to be carried out by the end of the current year 1957-58.

(c) It is expected that the work may be completed by about the end of the year 1961-62.

(d) The available information is as follows:—

(i) expenditure on survey and mapping upto 31st December, 1957. Rs. 21,29,108.

(ii) expenditure on aerial photography upto 14th February, 1958 Rs. 24,40,040·61.

(iii) expenditure on printing upto 31st December 1957. Rs. 22,999.

Extra Temporary Establishment Services

454. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that 50 per cent. of service of the Extra Temporary Establishment rendered prior to the 1st August, 1949 which had been reckoned as temporary service for seniority would count for the purposes of pension in the case of Defence Personnel; and

(b) if so, whether any orders have been issued to this effect?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No. It has however been decided that 25 per cent. of the Extra Temporary Establishment service, i.e. 50 per cent. of that service which has been equated to temporary service for purposes of seniority, should be counted towards pension subject to a maximum of 5 years.

(b) Orders on the subject will be issued shortly.

Army Stores Corps

455. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees having more than 10 years of service in Army Stores Corps are not declared as quasi-permanent or permanent; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any final decision to this effect?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). There is no Corps under the Ministry of Defence with the name of Army Stores Corps. The hon. Member obviously has the Army Service Corps in mind. A statement containing the required information about this Corps is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 85.]

दिल्ली में गुण्डे

४५६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में गुण्डों की गतिविधियां बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९५८ में अब तक कितने गुण्डे गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) सामान्यतः गुण्डागर्दी किस तरह की होती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) , से (ग). दिल्ली में कोई गुण्डा एक्ट नहीं है । सभी जुर्म करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही साधारण कानून के अन्तर्गत ही की जाती है ।

Distribution of C.I. Sheets in Manipur

457. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table on the 13th November, 1957 in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 1349 on the 30th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that tribal people are unable to take advantage of the subsidised distribution of C.I. Sheets on account of the high price of C.I. Sheets;

(b) whether Government propose to grant further subsidy in addition to the subsidy already given in the form of transportation cost;

(c) whether any subsidy was granted to tribal people in sub-divisions other than Ukhrul and Churachandpur of the Manipur Hills for tribal housing during 1957-58; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. Out of 722 tons of C.I. Sheets received in Manipur between April, 1956 and October, 1957, as much as 365 tons were availed of by Tribal institutions or Tribal individuals, who constitute slightly less than one-third of the population.

(b) The Administration have been asked to submit detailed proposals in this connection.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Bihar

458. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the full amount of committed financial assistance to Bihar for the year 1957-58 has not been paid so far;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have made any representations on this account;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the present position in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat). (a) and (d). Out of a total sum of Rs. 11.85 crores provided in the budget for release by this Ministry, Rs. 7·24 crores have been paid to the State Government so far. The balance will be paid subject to the expenditure on the schemes warranting it, before the end of the financial year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

सैनिक प्रशिक्षण

४५६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक देशों के कई सैनिक पदाधिकारी १९५० से भारत में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशो ने भारत मे प्रशिक्षण के लिये अब तक अपने पदाधिकारी भेजे है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक देश के कितने पदाधिकारी अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा करके वापिस चले गये है और कितने अभी भारत मे प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे है ; और

(घ) यह प्रशिक्षण किन शर्तों पर दिया जा रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) जी हा, भिन्न देशो की सशस्त्र सेनाओ के आफिसरो की एक संख्या हमारी सेवा-संस्थाओ मे प्रशिक्षण पा रही है ।

(ख) अफगानिस्तान, आस्ट्रेलिया, भूटान, बर्मा, कनेडा, श्री लंका, मिस्र, ईथोपिया, फ्रांस, इंडोनेशिया, ईरान, नेपाल, सूडान, सीरिया, यू० के०, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमेरिका और युगोस्लाविया ।

(ग) तथा (घ). सूचना शीघ्र नही दी जा सकती क्योंकि साधारण प्रथा के अनुसार संबद्ध देशों की अनुमति लेना आवश्यक है ।

I. N. S. "Mysore"

460. Shri Goray:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the price paid for I. N. S. "Mysore";

(b) the charges paid for its repairs and refitting;

(c) the steps taken to train Indian marine engineers during renovation of I.N.S. "Mysore"; and

(d) whether any enquiries were made to find out whether any other country was prepared to sell India cruisers before I.N.S. "Mysore" was purchased?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The ship has been purchased from the Government of the United Kingdom and has been modernised and refitted under arrangements arrived at with that Government. The charges are not yet known finally.

(c) A Corps of Naval Constructors has been formed with a view to build warships, progressively, in India. For this, Naval Architects are being given advanced training in the United Kingdom.

(d) No, but to the best of their knowledge, Government were not aware of any other source from which a cruiser of the type of I.N.S. "Mysore" would have been available for the Indian Navy.

Supply of Periodicals to Army

461. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Tamil periodicals which are supplied to the Army;

(b) whether it is a fact that periodicals in other South Indian languages are also supplied to the Army; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon during the year 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). Units/formations of the Army are authorised to make local purchases of Periodicals in different languages, including Tamil and other South Indian languages, according to their requirements from their literature grant which is 37 Naye Paise per capita per annum in the case of units having a strength below 100 and 25 Naye Paise per capita per annum in the case of units with a strength of 100 and above. The number and names of Periodicals in Tamil language or other South Indian languages and the expenditure incurred on them can only be ascertained after detailed enquiries involving time and labour.

Steel Imports

462. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total quantity of steel imported into India during 1957-58, so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Total imports of steel from April, 1957 to January, 1958 aggregated to 1,293,903 tons.

हिमाचल प्रदेश का विकास

४६३ **श्री नेक राम नेगी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २७ नवम्बर, १९५७ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७३१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों में दी गई धन-राशि से ग्रामोद्योग तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में काम किया गया है या किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) उसके फलस्वरूप हिमाचल प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति में क्या सुधार हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) (१) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये दी गई रकम से हिमाचल प्रदेश में गांवों और लघु उद्योगों के लिये निम्नलिखित योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं :—

(१) आधुनिकतम ढंग से गुड़ बनाने के लिये मंडी जिले के बाल्ह और सिरमूर जिले के पम्रोन्टा नगर में दो प्रदर्शन यूनिटें ।

(२) लुहार का काम और धातु का सामान बनाने के लिये महासू जिले के रोहरू, चम्बा जिले के चम्बा और मंडी जिले के जोगिन्दर नगर में तीन प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन केन्द्र ।

(३) बढ़ई के काम के लिये चम्बा जिले के चम्बा नगर और सिरमूर जिले के पम्रोन्टा नगर में दो प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन केन्द्र ।

(४) दर्जी का काम सिखाने के लिये पांच केन्द्र—एक चम्बा जिले के चम्बा नगर में, एक सिरमूर जिले के पोम्रोन्टा नगर में, दो महासू जिले के हतकोटी और रामपुर नगरो में और एक मंडी जिले के जोगिन्दर नगर में ।

(५) रेशम के कीड़े पैदा करने की क्रिया प्रदेश के सब जिलों में आरम्भ कर दी गई है । शहतूत के पौदों के केन्द्र महासू जिले में, तीन मंडी जिले में, दो सिरमूर जिले में और एक चम्बा जिले में स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं । मंडी में कच्चा सिल्क तथा सिल्क का कपड़ा बनाने के लिये एक रीलिंग फैक्ट्री भी स्थापित कर दी गई है ।

(६) चमड़े का सामान बनाने और उसमें प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये मंडी जिले के सुन्दर नगर तथा सिरमूर जिले के पम्रोन्टा नगर में दो प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन केन्द्र ।

(७) मंडी जिले के सुन्दर नगर में एक बुनाई प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन केन्द्र ।

(८) लुहार, बुनाई, चमड़े, दर्जी और बढ़ई के काम के लिए पांच यूनिटें बिलासपुर जिले के सदर तथा गुमारविन नगरों में खोली गई हैं।

(९) बास के बने बर्तनों के दो प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन केन्द्र—एक महासू जिले के कुनिहार नगर में और दूसरा सिरमूर जिले के नहान नगर में।

(१०) मोजे, बनियान आदि के दो प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन केन्द्र—एक महासू जिले के सोलन नगर में और दूसरा सिरमूर जिले के पओन्टा नगर में।

(११) सिरमूर जिले के पओन्टा नगर मे खेल के सामान बनाने का एक प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन केन्द्र।

(१२) सिरमूर जिले के त्रिलोकपुर नगर में रस्सी बनाने का एक प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन केन्द्र।

(१३) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुटीर तथा लघु-उद्योगो द्वारा बनाए गए समान को बेचने की सुविधा देने के लिये एक दुकान शिमले मे खोली गई है।

(ii) निम्नलिखित कार्य आरम्भ किए जाने वाले है —

(१) पैंसिल बनाने के लिये दो प्रदर्शन यूनिटे। एक महासू जिले के जुबल नगर मे और दूसरी चम्बा जिले के चम्बा नगर मे। ये युनिटें अन्य जिलों मे भी जाकर पैंसिल बनाने के तरीके का प्रदर्शन करेगी।

(२) बढ़ई के काम के लिये बिलासपुर जिले के बिलासपुर नगर में प्रशिक्षण—सह—उत्पादन केन्द्र।

(३) महासू जिले के रामपुर नगर में ऊन-उत्पादन-केन्द्र की स्थापना।

(४) मंडी में एक डिजाइन केन्द्र की स्थापना।

(ख) ये योजनाए आमतौर से दस्तकारी और उद्योग में प्रशिक्षण तथा टेक्नीकल ज्ञान बढ़ाने के लिये बनाई गई है जो ग्रामीण जनता के अभिन्न अग हैं। आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार अधिक टेक्नीकल कर्मचारी और ऊची टेक्नीक के बढ़े हुए ज्ञान द्वारा होगा।

Delhi School Teachers

464. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1067 on the 30th August, 1957 and state:

(a) the reasons for the discriminatory treatment between teachers of Government Schools and teachers of Government-aided schools when Government pays 90 per cent. grants-in-aid to the aided schools; and

(b) what are the rules for the payment of salary for the vacation period to teachers of aided schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 86]

Delhi Schools

465. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the number of Primary, Middle and High Schools in the Delhi State at present and the number of students studying in them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

Schools	*No.*	*Students*
(i) Primary	588	1,41,722
(ii) Middle	142	49,951
(iii) High	74	59,172

Jama Masjid

466. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of artisans who are normally engaged for executing repairs to the Jama Masjid at present; and

(b) the monthly expenditure incurred on those artisans?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 6.

(b) Rs. 785.

Sputniks

467. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists from Russia, who invented Sputnik were invited to attend the Indian Science Congress held in January, 1958 at Madras;

(b) if so, whether any one of them came and attended the Science Congress;

(c) whether Indian Scientists held discussion with them regarding the technique of Sputniks; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 87.]

Steel Plant at Rourkela

468. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers employed in the Steel Plant at Rourkela;

(b) how many of them are provided with quarters; and

(c) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed during 1958-59?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) About 5,400 are employed directly by the Project.

(b) About 2,200 have been provided quarters.

(c) 2,168 houses are under construction and another 1,000 houses are programmed to be built during the current year.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्कूल और कालेज

४६९ **श्री पद्मदेव :** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश मे गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओ द्वारा कितने प्राइमरी, मिडिल और हाई स्कूल तथा कालेज चलाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इन संस्थाओ को सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली).

(क) (i) प्राथमिक स्कूल १५४

(ii) मिडिल स्कूल २६
(सरकारी प्राथमिक स्कूलों से सम्बद्ध मिडिल कक्षाओं सहित)

(iii) हाई स्कूल

(iv) कालेज

(ख) सहायक अनुदान दिये जाते हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्राइमरी स्कूल

४७०. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में एक सौ प्राइमरी स्कूल स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन में से १९५६ से १९५८ तक प्रति वर्ष प्रत्येक जिले में कितने स्थापित किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) आयोजना में १०० बुनियादी प्राथमिक स्कूल खोलने की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना हिमाचल प्रदेश शासन से मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में समाज कल्याण केन्द्र

४७१. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७-५८ में अब तक हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने समाज कल्याण केन्द्र खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों में कितने वैतनिक कर्मचारी काम करते रहे ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इन केन्द्रों में क्या-क्या काम किया गया ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक मद पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (घ) सरकार और केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा खोले गये "समाज कल्याण केन्द्रों" के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है । सूचना प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिमालय की वनौषधियां

४७२. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमालय की वनौषधियों की ठीक देख-रेख न होने के कारण उनके आकार, रस और गुण में जो ह्रास हो रहा है, उसके संरक्षण के लिये क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह योजना क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा उप-मंत्री (श्री म० मो० दास) : (क) से (ग) वैज्ञानिक औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा एक केन्द्रीय भारती-औषधीय-जड़ीबूटी संघ की स्थापना के विषय में विचार किया जा रहा है । यह संघ, इस देश के विभिन्न भागों तथा हिमालय के क्षेत्रों में पाये जाने वाले भारतीय औषधीय पौदों के सम्बन्ध में योजना बनायेगा ।

Retirement Age of E.M.E. Personnel

473. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have changed the retirement age for certain category of E.M.E. Personnel;

(b) what was the retirement age for the non-combatants enrolled clerks in the Electrical and Mechanical wings of the Defence Services; and

(c) what is the period of extension granted to these personnel under the changed rules?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 88.]

मध्य प्रदेश में माध्यमिक शिक्षा योजनायें

४७४. **श्री राघेलाल व्यास :** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत माध्यमिक शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन की कितनी योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता के लिये अब तक प्रस्तुत की हैं ; और

(ख) उनके लिये कितनी धन राशि मंजूर की गई है या मंजूर की जाने वाली है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) छियालीस

(ख)

१९५६–६१	१९८.५१	लाख रु०
१९५६–५७	८,४१,२३१	लाख रु०
१९५७–५८	२१,५८,३००	लाख रु०

Korba Coalfields

475. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal raised from the Korba Coalfields during the year 1957; and

(b) the total amount invested on these coalfields up-to-date?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 4,000 tons, all from the pilot quarry and the first pair of inclines.

(b) Rs. 68,00,000, including the cost of civil works, machinery, equipment and stores against the target of production aimed at by the end of 1960-61.

Autonomus Status of Darjeeling District

476. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the citizens of Darjeeling (West Bengal) have submitted a memorandum requesting grant of autonomy for the District of Darjeeling; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The grant of autonomy to the Darjeeling District does not appear to be a feasible proposition. The other points raised in the memorandum have been brought to the notice of the State Government.

Delhi Polytechnic

477. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of recreational facilities such as play-grounds etc. attached to the Delhi Polytechnic Institute; and

(b) the action being taken to provide more of such facilities to the students?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 89.]

Disposal of cases in Manipur Courts

478. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases have been disposed of in the Court of District and Sessions Judge, Manipur during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 respectively;

(b) the number of criminal and civil cases still pending with the Court; and

(c) the steps being taken to dispose of the pending cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 442,343 and 459 respectively.

(b) 71 and 235 respectively, as on the 1st February 1958;

(c) The matter has been brought to the notice of the District and Sessions Judge Manipur and it is expected that appropriate steps will be taken to expedite disposal of cases.

Grade II and Grade III Officers

479. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the duties and functions of Grade II and Grade III Officers of the Central Secretariat;

(b) whether Government have received any representations regarding unification of these Grades; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) To man Category 'B' posts (Section Officers) in the Secretariat and included Attached Offices. The heavier Sections are usually placed under Grade II Section Officers and the lighter Sections under Grade III Section Officers.

(b) Yes.

(c) The suggestion has been noted.

Visit of Pak Air-chief

480. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force visited Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, what was the purpose of his visit?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) The Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force stopped for the night in Delhi whilst on his way to Dacca from Karachi.

Territorial Army

481. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state how much money has been spent since 1953 so far on the Territorial Army?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Rs. 6,96,00,000.

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12 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals Private Limited

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Private Limited along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1956-57. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 540/58].

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Non-cooperation movement by the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he make a statement thereon:—

> "Non-cooperation movement by the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation."

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Life Insurance Corporation was set up in September, 1956, and soon after that, it

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

devoted attention to the integration into a common establishment, with uniform terms and conditions of service, of the salaried field workers in the services of the two hundred and odd erstwhile insurers. Very early in the examination of this question, it became clear that it was a complex problem, not susceptible of an easy solution, satisfactory to all, in view of the haphazard conditions prevailing in regard to the field workers with most of the insurers, *e.g.*

(a) there was no security of service in the sense one understands the expression and the staff were kept on only while they were in top form in securing business;

(b) there were no regular scales of pay or increments, or any standard rules or regulations for grant of various allowances, like dearness allowance;

(c) the total remuneration paid to any officer depended on the business produced by him; if the business was poor, his salary was withheld or his services were even terminated; and

(d) the conditions of working varied greatly from company to company.

Briefly the field staff were regarded only as sales personnel serving and being remunerated at the pleasure of the insurers. The Corporation therefore decided to provide uniform facilities and conditions of work to the field officers working for it, for a year and then take up the question of fitting them into a common establishment in the light of the results of working over this period. In the meantime, the salaries of the staff were continued at levels admissible to them on the 31st August, 1956, with the exception of a few allowances in cases where there was no need to continue them, *e.g.*, a contact allowance or entertainment allowance.

The Corporation put forth its first set up proposals for the integration of field staff, called the categorisation scheme, in September, 1957. While these were broadly acceptable to the staff, attention was drawn to certain aspects and directions in which there was scope for improvement in the proposals. Thereupon the Chairman of the Corporation held a series of discussions with representatives of the field staff in almost all the zones, and improvements were made in the scheme. The Scheme as revised liberalised the conditions of service to a considerable extent. Broad principles were enunciated on the basis of which the staff were to be fitted into a running scale of Rs. 125—500. The uncertainty regarding their service was removed and in respect of leave, gratuity etc., the field staff were to be treated on a par with the administrative staff

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): It may be laid on the Table of the House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It may be laid on the Table. But I would just add one thing. I received a request from the representatives of the insurance workers for an interview to discuss all these matters. I have agreed to see them early next month.

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table of the House; it is a long one. It may be circulated to all hon. Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This relates to the non-operation movement by the workers of the Life Insurance Corporation. Members are anxious to know the position. The workers are also eager to know the position. So, I suggest that the whole statement may be read out.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is somewhat strange. Does the hon. Member mean that all the workers are hearing what is being read here? Anyhow, it will be published in the newspapers. It will also be circulated to all hon. Members. That is enough. It may be laid on the Table.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay the rest of the statement on the Table.

Portion of the statement laid on the Table

Where the application of the principles enunciated would lead to hardship, either by way of reduction in remuneration or of liability to termination of service, the cases were to be reviewed by a special committee with a view to see how many may be saved. A copy of the categorisation scheme together with a copy of the principles to be adopted for fitting in were placed on the Table of this House on 4th December, 1957 by the late Finance Minister who also referred to the salient features of the scheme during the debate in the House on that day when the Interim Report of the Life Insurance Corporation was taken into consideration. The Central Government has issued an order section 11(2) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, to give effect to the scheme and regulations are under promulgation to give effect to the provisions of the Order. The Corporation is now giving detailed shape to the scheme, and working out its precise effect on all the field staff. It is expected that the wage bill of the Corporation in respect of the field staff will go up by Rs. 2 lakhs per month (from Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs per month) as a result of the scheme announced.

The National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India was one of the organisations with which the Chairman of the Corporation discussed the categorisation proposals. While the Federation was impressed with the improvements made in the scheme it declined to associate itself wholeheartedly with the scheme as the Corporation could not concede two of its demands *viz.* (i) that under no circumstances should there be any reduction in the emoluments drawn by a Field Worker prior to the setting up of the Corporation and (ii) that under no circumstances should any one's services be terminated. There was no guarantee or certainty attaching to the remuneration admitted to field workers by the companies, or of their service under them. These demands have therefore no relation to the affairs as they existed in the pre-nationalisation days, and hence have no relevance while considering the problem of bringing on the field staff in service of the former insurers on the 31st August, 1956 on to a common establishment under the Corporation. The Chairman of the Corporation however promised the Federation that after the data became available, he would discuss with the Federation cases of field officers in respect of whom the application of the categorisation scheme had resulted in hardship.

The Federation has also placed certain demands before the Corporation; a substantial number of them have been conceded and some are still under consideration. I place on the Table a statement indicating those.

Shortly after the categorisation scheme was finally announced, the Central Zone branch of the Federation called on the field officers in that zone to 'non-cooperate' with the Corporation in the production of new business, to protest against what it called an unfair imposition of the categorisation scheme and the non-fulfilment of its basic demands in regard to reduction in remuneration and termination of service. The movement was started on 19th January, 1958, the second Anniversary of nationalisation. The movement has become an all India affair since 10th February, 1958, under the direction

of the Central body of the Federation.

Government have sympathy with the legitimate aspirations and demands of employees in State undertakings. It is well to realise however that here we are breaking new ground and trying to evolve order out of the chaos that existed under the private insurers in respect of conditions of service of field staff. No prior commitment can thus be possible on the part of the Corporation to concede any of the demands of any section of the staff without ascertaining the data in this behalf. The Corporation has primarily to be run on business principles and obviously in regard to engagement of staff and their remuneration it will have to be guided by business considerations. In a matter like the categorisation of the field staff it is necessary and desirable that the points of difference between the Corporation and its employees should be resolved by negotiation and not by direct action. The Corporation has shown its willingness to discuss cases of hardship with representatives of its employees. I hope the staff in their turn will reciprocate and try to cooperate with the Corporation in an atmosphere of goodwill. They will, I am sure, realise that therein lies their prosperity, as well as, of course the Corporation's.

POINT OF INFORMATION

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): May I know what has happened to the Question, which is a Short Notice Question, which I have sent on Monday about a village near Gazipur? Those people are suffering very much.

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the Short Notice Question which has been tabled, it will have to be considered. First of all, I must admit it. Then the Minister must accept it. There are certain questions which cannot really be called questions. They are mere, suggestions. I have received some such suggestions from the hon. Member; though he thinks they are questions, they are mere suggestions. They do not even relate to Central subjects. So, he must allow some time to consider it. In course of time, he will get an answer that it is admitted or not admitted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a point of information. What about the statement by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about the business for the coming week?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not looked into the Order Paper.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not in the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: I was calling the Minister for that very purpose.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): With your permission, on behalf of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, I would like to announce that the order of business for this House for the week commencing 24th February will be as under:—

(1) Any part-heard item of business caried over from today's order paper.

(2) Motion for the reference of the Merchant Shipping Bill to a Joint Committee.

(3) General discussion of the Railway Budget.

(4) Discussion on the Seventh Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1956-57 and

the Government's Memorandum thereon, on a motion to be moved by Sarvashri H. C Mathur and N. R. M. Swamy.

(5) Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the Railway Budget.

(6) Presentation of the General Budget for 1958-59 on 28th February at 5-00 P.M

PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT BY JOINT COMMITTEE

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the next session."

I want to say a few words as to why the Committee has not been able to complete its deliberations within the time allotted by this House. In its six meeting, it was decided that in the case of various committees that have been constituted by the Central Government as well as by the State Governments their rules and regulations prescribing emoluments and other conditions of service should be examined, so that it might determine whether membership of those committees might entail disqualification or not. The Law Ministry has addressed a communication to the State Governments. That information is yet to be received, and that would take some time. When it is received, it will be examined by a Sub-Committee and then a decision will be taken Therefore, this extension of time may be granted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1957-58—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1957-58. Out of 4 hours allotted for discussion and voting on the Demand 1 hour and 38 minutes have already been availed of and 2 hours and 22 minutes now remain.

All the Demands and the cut motions moved on the 18th and 20th February, 1958, a list of which has already been circulated to Members on the 20th February, 1958, are before the House.

Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad may continue his speech.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was referring yesterday to the dispute about the demand of the India Security Press Mazdoor Sangh. One of their demands was about the hours of work per week. They wanted that it should be of 44 hours, instead of 48 hours. The India Security Press, Nasik Road, is a Government concern.

If you look at almost all the Government presses and mints run by the Government, you will find that in Bombay and Calcutta, mints, the working hours for a week are 37½. In the Government printing presses run by the Government at Calcutta and Bombay, you will find that the working hours are 44 a week. Not only that. Even at Nasik Road where the Government have started newly a printing press, you will find that a week is of 44 hours of work and not 48. But, here we find in the Security

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad]

printing press Nasik Road, a week of 48 hours. Hence there was a strike.

The demand made by the workers was sound, reasonable and justified. In spite of all that, that demand was not agreed to. The strike extended for about a month or so. The strike was a peaceful strike. Not a single instance of disturbance or rowdyism was there during the strike period. The strikers were congratulated by the Government officials too for running the strike peacefully. The strike lasted for such a long period because of the I.N.T.U.C. and prominent congress workers' tactics. They misinformed the officials that the strike would come to an end within a couple of days.

The Finance Minister—of course the ex-finance Minister—after waiting for three weeks, requested Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, the Chief Minister of Bombay State to intervene in the matter. The Chief Minister of Bombay called the President Shri Khedgikar and discussed with him. There was a long long discussion. After that, it was decided that there should be 44 hours a week instead of 48 hours. Whatever conclusion they reached, it was unconditional. No condition was laid down at that time. Accordingly it was informed to the ex-Finance Minister. The ex-Finance Minister also informed Shri Chavan to act accordingly and to agree to the demand. Then, Shri Khedgikar and Shri S. M. Joshi leaders of the strike made an announcement that the workers should go on work. Accordingly, the workers went on work.

Yesterday night I received through post the information that Shri Baksi, Joint Secretary of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi, Shri S. P. Mukerjee, Chief Labour Commissioner, (Central) and Shri S. C. Gupta, Regional Commissioner, (Central) all these went and discussed and settled the demands. Of course, the leaders of the strike and the Government officials were there in a meeting held and on all these demands—there were 16 demands—discussions were held and a record of the proceedings of that meeting is maintained. There is no dispute as regards the other demands, except one demand, namely what should be the number of hours in a week. The demand of the workers was that it should be 44 hours. But, in the proceedings, I will just read out only as far as that part is concerned.

> "Demand No. 2. (a). The working hours should be the the same as those in the other Central Govenment Presses including that in Nasik Road.—that is 44.

Shri Baksi stated that it appeared that the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister considered that the

> "48 hours week could be reduced to 44 hours provided an assurance or a guarantee was given by the Union that the production would remain unaffected. Shri Baksi asked Shri Khedgikar for an assurance or a guarantee from the Sangh that the quantity of work turned out so long in the 48 hours week would now be turned out in 44 hours. Shri Khedgikar stated that his understanding from the Chief Minister of Bombay was that 44 hours were conceded without any condition. Shri Khedgikar stated that the understanding on his side and the instructions to Shri Baksi were somewhat different. Shri Khedgikar's experience, however, has been that by reducing hours of work production was not reduced. However, though his understanding was different, he was prepared to come to a settlement on this issue and assure that his Union would try its best to maintain the same production if the hours were reduced to 44."

We find that these proceedings were written by the clerk concerned. Of

course, when Shri Khedgikar raised his objection, he was not in the know of what was stated in it. When a copy of the proceedings was sent to him, immediately after that, he wrote a letter to Shri Baksi and said that he was not agreeable to this condition because it is not possible for the workers to produce whatever they were producing in 48 hours in a week. That is why Shri Khedgikar wrote in his letter to Shri Baksi:

> "I regret very much that minutes of our discussion on demand No. 2(a) on page 3 regarding 44 hours' week have not been properly recorded. It was my duty to correct them before I signed the minute, but you will realise that I was very much tired after working from 8.30 A.M. till 2.45"...and so on

That is, he showed his disagreement to the proceedings in this connection.

I just want to bring to the notice of the House as well as the Ministers that whatever work is produced within 48 hours, it cannot be produced within 44 hours. I want to ask the Finance Minister and the Government as to how it will be possible to produce the materials within 44 hours which they were producing within 48 hours. There are about 4022 workers working in the press. There are 518 persons who are supervising the staff. You will find that the workers are not idling their time. They are working on machines, and whatever is possible is produced by the workers. If we say that the workers should produce the work which they were producing in 48 hours, in 44 hours, it means that within a week, the workers were idling away 4 hours. You will see that the workers were working on machines and the machines were working on all the working hours. So, it will not be possible for the workers to accept this demand. Under these circumstances, I wish to say that it will not be possible for the workers to give any assurance or guarantee to the effect that the production would remain unaffected. I, therefore, request the Government to consider this problem sympathetically and come to a settlement as assured by the Chief Minister of Bombay and grant the workers their demand unconditionally of having a week of 44 hours.

श्री आसर (रत्नगिरि) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने डिमांड नम्बर २ के विषय में कटौती प्रस्ताव संख्या १३ प्रस्तुत किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने स्पष्ट रूप से बताया है कि उसकी पालिसी हथकरघे के उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने और उस काम को बड़े जोर से बढ़ाने की है। इस स्थिति में यह उचित नहीं है कि इस उद्योग को दी जाने वाली सहायता में कमी की जाय। पहले रीबेट ९ पैसे दिया जाता है, लेकिन अब उसको छः पैसे कर दिया गया है। इससे इस उद्योग को बहुत चोट लगी है। इसलिये सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि अगर उसका उद्देश्य हथकरघे के उद्योग को बढाना है, तो वह ९ पैसे रीबेट देना जारी रखे।

यह भी देखा जाता है कि रीबेट दिये जाने मे ढिलाई होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और अन्य छोटे छोटे काम करने वालों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो रीबेट दिया जाता है, वह तुरन्त दिया जाना चाहिये।

पेकिंग में प्रदर्शनी के लिये ४ लाख रुपये का एस्टीमेट किया गया था, परन्तु वह रकम बढ़ कर १६ लाख तक पहुंच गई। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस रकम में इतना डिफ्रेंस होने का क्या कारण है और हमारे एस्टीमेट इतने ग़लत क्यों होते हैं। ४ लाख का ५ या ६ लाख हो जाय, लेकिन वह बढ़ कर १६ लाख हो जाय, यह कोई उचित बात

[श्री आसर]

नही है । पेकिंग मे सिर्फ ८ लाख रुपये का माल की बिक्री हुई । इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि हम को इस मामले में बडा घाटा उठाना पडा । मेरे विचार मे इस प्रकार की योजनाओ का एस्टीमेट अच्छी तरह से करना चाहिये ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : किस चीज का एस्टीमेट आप कह रहे है ?

श्री आसर : पेकिंग में मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स एड इडस्ट्री की ओर से जो प्रदर्शनी हुई, उस का ।

हमारे देश मे जो फारेन डिगनेटरीज आते है, उनके स्वागत-सत्कार इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में २३ लाख रुपये का खर्चा बताया गया है । यह तो उचित है कि भारतीय परम्परा के अनुसार इन लोगो का यहा पर आदर-सम्मान किया जाय । परन्तु इसके बावजूद इस बारे मे २३ लाख रुपये का खर्चा करना वर्तमान आर्थिक परिस्थितियो को देखते हुये ठीक नही लगता है । आज हमें बहुत सी आर्थिक कठिनाइयो का सामना करना पड रहा है और हम जनता से अपील करते हैं कि वह द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये त्याग करे । लेकिन हम स्वय अपने खर्चे में कटौती नहीं करते हैं । हमारा खर्चा बढ रहा है, इस तरफ हमको पूरी तरह से ध्यान देना चाहिये । जो खर्चा निश्चित किया गया है, उससे ज्यादा नही करना चाहिये और एक्सेस डिमाड्ज नही मागनी चाहिये ।

इसके बाद मै अनाज की स्थिति के विषय में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हू । आज अनाज की स्थिति ऐसी है कि अन्धा बाटे और कुत्ता खाये । आज सब जगह अनाज पर कंट्रोल करने का परिणाम यह होता है कि लोगो को उसके लिये लम्बी लम्बी कतारो में घंटों खडा रहना पडता है और उनको बड़ी परेशानी होती है । कुछ दिन पहले आन्ध्र के कृषि मंत्री ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि हमारे देश का हजारो टन अनाज पाकिस्तान चला जाता है । पिछले सेशन में मैने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि १९४७–४८ में काश्मीर में अनाज की क्या डिमांड थी और वहा पर अब इतना ज्यादा अनाज क्यो भेजा जाता है । मै समझता हूं कि जो अनाज हम वहां भेजते हैं, उसकी एक बहुत बडी मात्रा पाकिस्तान चली जाती है । अगर हम अनाज का इस प्रकार पाकिस्तान में जाना नही रोक सकते है, तो फिर हम चाहे कितना ही प्रयत्न करे, खाद्य स्थिति मे परिवर्तन नही होने वाला है । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को गैर-कानूनी और बेकायदा तौर पर इस तरह अनाज देश के बाहर न जाने देने के सम्बन्ध मे कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker. What was the quantity and what is the present quantity? Has he got any idea?

Shri Assar: I do not know what the quantity is, but I have requested an enquiry about that

पोस्ट एंड टैलीग्राफ विभाग के कर्मचारियो को ५ रुपये इन्टेरिम रिलीफ दिया गया है । मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि वह बहुत कम है । आज सब जगह अनाज और दूसरी आवश्यक चीजो के भाव बढ रहे हैं । इस परिस्थिति मे अगर हम उनको सिर्फ पाच रुपये देकर प्रसन्न करने का प्रयत्न करे, तो यह ठीक नही है । वे लोग चौबीस घटे काम करते है, इसलिये अगर हम उनको अच्छी तरह से पेमेंट न करे या उनको सुविधायें न दे, तो काम में गडबड हो सकती है । इसलिये इस इन्टेरिम रिलीफ को बढ़ाना आवश्यक है । कुछ व्यक्तियो को दो रुपये भी इन्टेरिम रिलीफ दिया गया है । वह बहुत कम है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पाच और दो का यह डिफरेंस क्यो किया गया

है। सब लोग वहा पर काम करते हैं, इसलिये यह फर्क रखना ठीक नही है। जिन लोगो को दो रुपये दिये गये हैं, उनको भी पांच रुपये दिये जाने चाहिय।

निर्वासित भाइयो के बारे मे सरकार ने एक नई नीति निर्धारित की है, जो कि देखने में तो ठीक ही लगती है। सबको लगता है कि सरकार ने उन लोगो को बडी सुविधाये दी हैं। सरकार ने इन लोगो को रहने के मकानो का मालिक बनाने के लिये एक योजना बनाई है और मकानो की प्राइस निश्चित कर दी है। सरकार ने इस बारे में स्पष्ट कहा है कि वह **नो प्राफिट नो लास** के सिद्धान्त पर चल रही है। लेकिन जो प्राइस निश्चित की गई है, उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि सरकार इसमे कुछ न कुछ ज्यादा पैसा ले रही है। थोडे दिन पहले मै चैम्बूर गया था। वहा मुझे पता लगा कि जहा पहले डिफेस की कालोनी थी और कैम्प था, वहा पर तीन तीन हजार रुपया कीमत निश्चित कर दी है। यह भी शर्त है कि २० प्रतिशत कीमत पहले ही देना आवश्यक है और जो किराया बैलेस रहा है, उसमे से २० प्रतिशत रकम भी एक दम देना आवश्यक है। यह व्यवस्था उचित नही प्रतीत होती है। उन लोगो के पास पैसा नही है। हम लोग निर्वासित भाइयों को मकान देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इतनी कीमत देने के लिये उनके पास पैसा नही है। आज उन लोगो को बडी परेशानी का सामना करना पड रहा है। उनको इस बात की बडी चिन्ता है कि आज, कल या एक महीने मे हमे यह घर छोडना पडेगा, तब हम कहा जायेंग।

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) आप क्लेमेंट्स का जिक्र कर रहे हैं या नान-क्लेमेंट्स का ?

श्री आसर नान-क्लेमेंट्स का।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : उन लोगो का, जिनकी पाकिस्तान में कोई जायदाद नही है ?

श्री आसर : हा। मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि सरकार को इस ओर पूरा ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

पुनर्वास मत्री वहा गये थे और वहा के लोगो ने अपनी कठिनाइया उनको बताई थी। वहा जो नई डबल फ्लोर की इमारतें बताई गई हैं, वहा रास्ते पर इलेक्ट्रिक लाइट है, वराडे मे लाइट है, लेकिन जहा वे रहते हैं, वहा लाइट नही है। इस कारण उनको बत्ती जला कर गुजारा करना पडता है। जब हम वहा पर इलैक्ट्रिक लाइट पर इतना खर्च करते हैं, तो अगर हम उन लोगो को भी इलैक्ट्रिक लाइट न दें, तो यह बात ठीक नही है।

दूसरी बात मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि जो इमारते बनी है उनकी पैरापिट वाल बहुत ही कम ऊची है और कम से कम चार पाच बच्चे उनसे गिर कर मर चुके है। इतना होने पर भी हमारे मत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस तरफ नही गया है। उन लोगो ने मत्री महोदय को मिल कर उनसे प्रार्थना की थी कि इसको ऊचा कर दिया जाए और मत्री जी ने आश्वासन भी दिया था कि अगर एक लाख के अन्दर एस्टीमेट हुआ, तो इसको ऊचा करवाने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा। लेकिन अभी तक इस ओर कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया है। अब जबकि चार पाच एक्सिडेंट हो चुके हैं मैं आशा करता हू मत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान देगे और उन लोगो की कठिनाई को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेगे।

अब मै टैलिग्राफ आफिस के बारे मे कुछ कहना चाहता हू। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने

[श्री आसर]

एक प्रश्न किया था और पूछा था कि कितने परसेंट इन आफिसिस में काम होता है। मुझे बताया गया था कि ९९ परसेंट काम होता है। मैं स्वयं रत्नागिरि और कोलाबा डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में घूमा हूं और मैंने उन लोगों की कठिनाइयों को देखा है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां ५० परसेंट भी काम नहीं होता है। कई बार तार टूट जाते हैं और काम बन्द हो जाता है। मैं समझता हूं जो उत्तर हमको दिया गया है कि ९९ परसेंट काम होता है, वह उत्तर वहां के पोस्ट आफिस ने या पोस्ट मास्टर ने सरकार को भेजा है। लेकिन मैं अपने एक्सपीरियेंस से आपको बतलाता हूं कि परिस्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, वहां पर काम हमेशा नहीं होता है, पोस्ट आफिस में काम ठीक नहीं होता। हमेशा तारें टूटने की बात होती रहती है जिसके कारण वहां के व्यापारियों को तथा आम लोगों को बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस ओर विशेष तौर से ध्यान दें।

अब मैं नैशनल हाइवेस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। बम्बई से एक हाईवे गोआ को जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह रास्ता तकरीबन ३०० मील का है। इस हाईवे के काम को शुरू हुए करीब करीब साढ़े तीन वर्ष हो चुके हैं। इन साढ़े तीन वर्षों में करीब करीब पचास मील का रास्ता ही पूरा हुआ है। अगर इस तौर से काम होता रहा तो इस सारे काम को पूरा करने में अधिक नहीं तो २५–३० साल लग जायेंगे। साढ़े तीन बरस में केवल पचास मील का रास्ता ही ठीक हो पाया है। यह बात सरकार को शोभा नहीं देती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान दिया जाए।

अब मैं किस तरह से पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का काम चलता है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मराठी में एक कहावत है "जावई-जाता" जिसका अर्थ यह है कि खाते जाओ और आनन्द करते जाओ। पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० पर भी यही कहावत लागू होती है। उनको सभी प्रकार की सुविधायें हैं, रहने के लिए मकान उनके पास हैं, और खाने पीने के लिए काफी मिल भी जाता है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जून में एक डिवीजनल आफिस वहां खोला गया था। आपको मालूम होगा कि रत्नागिरि में मई के आखिर से बारिशें शुरू हो जाती हैं और वहां बहुत जोर की बारिश होती है। इन बारिश के दिनों में कोई काम नही होता। इन बारिश के दिनों में इस डिविजनल आफिस को खोला गया था। नवम्बर महीने तक वे लोग हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठे रहे, कुछ भी काम उन्होंने नहीं किया इसके साथ ही साथ जो लोन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मिलना था वह नही मिली। जब उनसे पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक पैसा न मिले काम कैसे हो सकता है और हम इसी तरह से बैठे रहने के सिवाय और क्या कर सकते हैं। मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या सरकार उसको मदद देगी, तो मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि मदद दी गई है और हाल ही में दी गई है। अगर आप समय पर मदद नही दे सकते हैं तो फिजूल खर्च करने की आवश्यकता क्या है। आज यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी आर्थिक परिस्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है और हमें खर्चे में कमी करनी चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह का फिजूल खर्च किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एस्टीमेट्स के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि जितना हमको खर्चा करना होता है इतना ही एस्टीमेट किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन ज्यादा खर्च कर दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार देखे कि जितना एस्टीमेट लगाया जाता है उसी में खर्चा पूरा हो और अधिक रुपया मांगने की आवश्यकता न पड़े। अगर इस तरह से आप डिमांड्स पेश करते रहे तो आपकी जो डिमांड है वह बढ़ती जाएगी और यह ठीक नहीं

होगा । इसलिए इस ओर ध्यान देने की भी आवश्यकता है ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I shall begin by speaking on Demand No. 32 and cut motion No. 3. That is with regard to the strike at the Nasik Security Press. The House has just heard a fairly long report from Shri B. K. Gaekwad who preceded me. I think that this is one of the few strikes which could have been avoided, if the Government were honest enough about their proclamations of policy and if the Government were not going to sit too tight on considerations of prestige.

The employees in their demand had made it very clear to the Minister that if all their demands would be referred to arbitration, they would not be going on strike. The leader of the employees had sought an interview here. I do not want to refer to it since, unfortunately, the Minister concerned is no longer in this House nor is he connected with this House. But very peremptorily and in the most contemptuous terms, the leader of the employees was told by these champions of the future State of the toiling millions of India that 'You must not come within one yard of me'.

Anyway, the strike went on, and throughout the strike period, it was made repeatedly clear to Government that, we do not want this strike, there is nobody to gain by the continuation of this strike, and in this strike, we do not want to impose any kind of defeat on anybody. It is quite possible that Government can starve the employees. But whose victory will it be, if they are forced into starvation, and then the strike is withdrawn? Certainly, it would not be the victory of the socialist pattern of society.

And what were they demanding? They were not asking for the moon; they were not asking for something impossible. All that they asked was this that Government should do to them there what had been done by Government in other presses run by Government. As has just been pointed out to this House, in a press run by the same Government next-door, the hours of work were 44. The Security Printing Press workers also pleaded that they be extended this 44 hours-a-week. Nobody understands how the heavens would have crashed, how the earth would have given way under our feet, if this simple demand were granted.

What was the reason why it was not granted? And herein comes the question of the honesty of Government's labour policy. *The Times of India* recently has come out with an editorial entitled 'Official Crutches'. The demand, in spite of its legitimacy, in spite of its cogency, in spite of the fact that it satisfied all the tests that could have been applied, was not granted, because the demand was raised, and the strike was led by a union which does not bear a particular type of cap. The union does not happen to be an I.N.T.U.C. union. So, these people must be forced to starvation, and must be beaten into surrender. Where was this likely to lead? The strike went on for thirty days. And for this basic justice, one had to run to the Prime Minister, and one had to come to Delhi a second time to see the Labour Minister and they had to concede that *prima facie* the demand was a legitimate one. Those concerned in placing this demand were not actuated by any motives of political considerations, the stock bogy of the Government's supporters is that there is a political consideration behind that strike. How this political consideration was operating in this strike was never made clear. But thanks to the discipline of the workers, the strike remained throughout peaceful. That is another indication that if the police do not exceed in their zeal and enthusiasm, any strike in India can be peaceful. That was what the Nasik strike demonstrated.

In the end, the strike succeeded, firstly because, of course, of the determination, the unity and the discipline displayed by the employees, and secondly because right from the very

[Shri Nath Pai]

beginning, I should say—and that shows how generous we are, where generosity is well deserved—the Chief Minister of Bombay had played a constructive role. Finally, both the Labour Minister and the Prime Minister saw the justice, and they conceded. It was therefore that the strike was withdrawn. After 30 long agonising days this thing which could have been granted on the first day was granted. And all this happened because the union was not led by people who have favour with the party in power

This is what *The Times of India* comments upon such policy in its editorial entitled 'Official Crutches'.

> "Otherwise, the impression will be created rightly or wrongly that a particular union is favoured by a particular Government, thereby violating the principle that Governments must not only be impartial but also appear to be impartial as between one union and another. These considerations apart, it may be questioned whether it was necessary for Congress Ministers to participate in a meeting to encourage greater co-ordination between the I.N.T.U C. and the ruling party and become members of a council organised for this purpose."

This is not a leftist tract. This is written by the very sedate and respectable *Times of India.*

This is an illustration of the policy that Government always adopt towards labour. If the union is rightly led or not—and this is what has happened at the Bokaro strike, as the *Hindustan Standard* has pointed out—if the union is not led by the I.N.T.U.C., the union must be beaten into submission, howsoever representative its character may be, and howsoever reasonable its demands may be. This is all that I have to say with regard to this.

Now, I turn to the other aspect, and that is of the inadequacy of the interim relief granted to the P. & T. employees.

The announcement in this House came of a great disillusionment and disappointment both to the employees and to the public at large; disappointment because it ran counter to all legitimate calculation and disillutionment because one had thought that after all that we had gone through, the hard-pressed long suffering Government employees would be given some relief by this Government dedicated to socialism. I do not know what were the standards that were applied in making this big magnificent generous announcement of Rs. 5 a month and Rs. 2 to extra departmental staff.

If the recommendations of the old Pay Commission were followed, the relief to which the employees would have been entitled ought to have been Rs. 10 This is what the Commission says·

> "If the Central Pay Commission's formula had continued to be adopted, the dearness allowance of the employees in the lowest pay range would have been increased in all by another Rs. 10 after the index number had reached 385 and remained at or above that level for three successive months But there will be no further increase until there was another 20 points increase above 385 which has not so for occurred."

So, it is conceded that Rs. 10 ought to have been legitimate; Rs 10 would have been correct, but it is not granted.

What was the other standard that could be applied? Perhaps neutralisation of the cost index which is another form that is normally applied in such cases A little consideration will show that Rs. 7-8-0 was the minimum to which they were entitled if we adopted the second standard. So, no standard was applied and what is called an *ad hoc* grant was made. But they were made to wait for five months for this *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 5. Why was it not granted in August?

It seems that the Government will never do anything by grace; unless it is forced and compelled nothing would be done and then too little and too late.

I will be pointing out certain material considerations that could be taken, that ought to be taken, in giving succour and relief to these employees. We have heard very recently—I will be the last person to rake up a matter that has been closed—very high encomiums being paid for the highest top-ranking officials in the land. But what about those who are at the base of the pyramid, toiling day in and day out to make the Civil Service deserve the compliments which it elicited from the highest of the land? What about those innumerable small men—Class III and Class IV employees? Any word of sympathy for them? No. This is what they will be getting. Here is a specimen of an order issued in our country in which we are boasting of civil liberty, which we are told is the quintessence of all the Constitutions in the world.

This is what the Government employees have been told. This is a specimen of the order issued by the Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta. We know Service Rules 4(A) and 4(B). It has become an offence in this country of freedom—what? Wearing of badges such as "Hungry Postman". To say, I am hungry, I am starving, is an offence under this order. There is another very interesting thing. "Public meetings in which the general citizens take part" perhaps is an offence. The next thing is very interesting: "Public the Prime Minister, and one had to meetings in which only P. & T. Staff take part"—this is an offence. Another thing: "Displaying objectionable posters". What are the posters? "Give us justice; give us something which you have promised for the whole of India tomorrow—the socialist pattern". For doing this, people can be charge-sheeted. More than 20 such people have been charge-sheeted. There is another thing I want to mention before I conclude this. It is that leading a deputation to a Minister can become an offence. This is an illustration of Order 4(A), i.e. Service (Conduct) Rules, Rule 4(A) 1955, as amended and this is the meaning of that rule given by this high official of our Government. So, these have become offences.

Instead of doing justice, instead of saying a kind word, a word of sympathy, all that is used is the big stick to threaten them. "You will be starving; of course, you are working for the Five Year Plan". With regard to that, we can make this offer which has been made repeatedly on behalf of Government employees: No strike during the entire Plan period provided Government also adopts certain basic measures. If there is a guarantee that such measures are to intimidate, frighten and bully them which will be having the total effect of making inroads into the liberty to which they are entitled under our Constitution. Secondly, that the Government secures that the prices are stabilised and thirdly that there is some check on dividends and profits, about which I can go into documents here, taking them from the Reserve Bank bulletin for July, how profits and dividends have gone up in spite of these very unique taxes called Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax. I would not be going into this once I have referred to it.

I will be arguing this case that there are some principles which everyone in this country who is honest about his profession of bringing in a socialistic era will have to follow honestly and faithfully. Here is our first Five Year Plan which gives an indication of what ought to be done. This is in confirmation, in substantiation, to strengthen the point which I have just advanced "Such an increase in wages should, therefore, be avoided." Very good.

> "Workers can be expected to agree to such a course only if restrictions are also placed on the

[Shri Nath Pai]

distribution of profits as outlined in (a) above. Any steps to restrict wage increases should, therefore, be preceded by similar restrictions on the distribution of profits."

There are two principles which the Planning Commission in the first Five Year Plan adumbrates for the Government to follow:

"(i) To remove anomalies or where the existing rates are abnormally low"—how the wage policy should be based—and

"(ii) To restore the pre-war real wage, as a first step towards the living wage through increased productivity, resulting from rationalisation and the renewal or modernisation of plant".

"All wage adjustments should conform to the broad principles of social policy and disparities of income have to be reduced to the utmost extent. The worker must obtain his due share in the national income."

What has happened to the national income? This is again a tall claim we are making. It is often said that it is easy for the agitators to go on staking claims without substantiating them. This is the estimate of national income. If we treat 1948-49 as the base year, there has been increase up to 110.2. So, 10 2 per cent. has been the increase. Has this in any way been reflected in the life of the employees? Here are the best authorities available to substantiate what we have submitted, that there is a substantial increase in the national income of the country. The Government claims credit for that. What about giving the share to those who have been mainly chiefly instrumental in bringing about this increase in the national income? What are they given? They are given a threat for having the courage to point out that such a thing has happened to them. What is the consideration under which the Government works? What are the principles which the Government wants to follow? Are the principles the same as those which were laid down by the British rulers when they were occupying this country?

Mr. Speaker: While speaking on the supplementary demands, the hon. Member is going into all these matters.

Shri Nath Pai: I am substantiating the claim I am making regarding the inadequacy of the relief that has been granted.

Mr. Speaker: Interim relief has been granted. He is asking, what about the principles and so on.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to know what were the policies followed. That is what I am pointing out. I thought that we would be following the nice principles laid down either in our Five Year Plan or by such good authoritative institutions as the Fifteenth Labour Conference, which was a tripartite conference, and which has passed some unanimous resolutions to which the Government was a party. Does the Government follow it? I am afraid nothing of the kind is happening.

Mr. Speaker: There is a reference to interim relief and also the rate?

Shri Nath Pai: Yes; the rate is a matter that has to be arrived at on the basis of principles they have outlined. They have given certain considerations. For example, they have said that Rs. 80 will be the basic sum that will be required for his food basket alone; Rs 7½ for his cloathing. Then, the consideration that has been given by them which the Government has accepted as a party to this is about the rent and miscellaneous, the miscellaneous being Rs 25 and the total coming as a pay packet to Rs. 125.

But if this is to be his home-take packet, then the basic wage will have to be something like Rs. 130. This is not a tall claim. This is the product

of the work done by some expert team appointed by the Government.

The question arises: whom do we follow? The Government adumbrates and lays down principles which, if faithfully implemented, would convert India into a paradise which would be the pride of this country and perhaps the envy of other countries. But it is this gap between profession and practice that shocks and staggers one.

I will be thinking that it is not the guiding principle laid down in the Five Year Plan or the recommendations of the Labour Ministry, some of whose papers on wage policy I have with me. This is a model formula produced by some experts. It is not that that is being followed. It is something else. I think what they are following is the Islington Committee Report in meting out justice to the employees, be it interim relief or be it a permanent wage structure of the government employees. And this is what the Islington Committee laid down:

> "the broad principle that the Government should pay so much and so much only to its employees as was necessary to obtain recruits of the right stamp and to maintain them in such a degree of comfort and dignity as would shield them from temptation and keep them efficient for the term of their service".

I do not think that this is the principle that a Government pledged to a socialist structure of society can afford to follow. Unfortunately, this seems to be the behaviour, as exemplified in this meagre relief that has been given. Even then, how was the behaviour displayed? We pleaded that this Rs. 30 which was due to them might be given in cash. There was hedging, there was reluctance, there was hesitancy, there were fluctuations. It required the force of law to convince them that they cannot compel, under the existing Payment of Wages Act, any employees to take what is due to him in any form excepting cash. When we pleaded for this, what was the reply? The reply was that there would be inflation. It is a monstrous claim that is often raised. Every time you come with your demand for justice, you are told that there will be inflation. In this country with more than 2200 crores of rupees in currency, as the Reserve Bank of India says, if Rs. 18 crores are given to them, how is it going to add to inflation? It goes beyond any canon of interpretation, any logic of interpretation that can most charitably be put on the Government's fear.

But they claim that there will be inflation if Rs. 7½ was given to these people. Cash was given to them only when it was made clear to Government that the Supreme Court would come down against them if they tried to force down these Defence certificates on the employees. There was an attempt during the negotiations when an offer of voluntary purchase was made. We may consider that because the employee does not want to do anything that will in any way jeopardise the success of the Five Year Plan. That was peremptorily rejected. Where does this lead to? After five months of waiting, a dole of Rs. 5 was thrown out. You plead for bread and you are given a piece of stone. And you are told that you must not shout because that is not correct.

I want to conclude by saying this that this has only given strength to those who believe that persuasion, logic and argument do not have much force. It has given strength to those only who thought 'had we gone on strike, we would have got more'. It is only your action that has given rise to this. They have not strengthened by this action people who believe that strike must not be used as a weapon to intimidate and defeat others or impose defeats on the government but as a shield to protect themselves from further inroads into what little right they have.

[Shri Nath Pai]

I do not think the behaviour of the Government with regard to the government employees has been either in enforcement of the civil service conduct rules or in giving them the material relief to which they are entitled, such as to strengthen the hands of those people or to strengthen the faith of government employees that justice will be given to them because this Government is pledged to justice. The only impression that is given is that for every bit of justice, you will have to fight and it is through your fight only that they yield to justice.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are one or two matters relating to the External Affairs Ministry about which some criticism has been made. I should like to reply to them.

One is in regard to visits to India of dignitaries from abroad. It is rather difficult to say much about these, that is to say, whether one considers the visit to India of important people from abroad worthwhile or not. If they come, then naturally we have to treat them in a particular way. As a matter of fact, this year's figures which are given are really and very largely the previous year's. That is a matter that has been adjusted in this year's accounts.

I may mention just a few figures to show how this has happened. The year before last was the year of the Buddha Jayanti and the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama came. I think the biggest sum was spent on them. Then there was the Emperor of Ethiopia, then the Prime Minister of China. The sum spent on the visits of these four or five persons amounts to a very considerable part of the total.

Apart from the big dignitaries, large numbers of people come here. Not much is spent on each individual, not on entertainment on a big scale, but the number is so large. When a Minister or some other person comes as our guest, some kind of small entertainment is given. The whole thing mounts up.

Looking at these lists, I do not think, considering the number of people that have come, that the amount spent on them is very big spread over two years practically. I can assure the House that actually we are not encouraging visits. Whatever might have been the case two or three years ago, we are definitely not encouraging them. But also, of course, we do not wish to discourage them, if people wish to come, people of noted eminence and leaders of countries. We attach value to their friendships and to having closer contacts with them.

Then I think Shri Naushir Bharucha referred to what happened when the King of Afghanistan came here and there was a civic reception. The Delhi civic reception is entirely a municipal affair and the Government of India as such or the External Affairs Ministry have nothing to do with the arrangements there But apart from that, there is one difficulty we have often to face and that is that when people, like Members of Parliament, are invited, few of them take the trouble to reply, to say that they will come or not come The result is that the matter is vague and no chairs, or an inadequate number of chairs, are reserved and inconvenience is caused. I am afraid that on the occasion of the visit of the King of Afghanistan, quite a considerable number of gate-crashers came in, I mean not Members of Parliament but others. They pushed themselves in and occupied the seats which ought to have been occupied by the invited guests. The real difficulty is that unless the Municipal Committee knows more or less that those who are invited are coming, it is difficult for them to keep these seats reserved.

Another matter was about the delegation from Nepal. It was rather a mixed delegation of various groups. Last year a similar delegation had

come here, and such delegations do come here, of course with the approval of the Nepal Government. We cannot function without the approval of the Nepal Government and the King of Nepal in this matter. This year too the matter was mentioned to His Majesty the King and others there. It was within their knowledge. It would be considered highly improper for us to organise delegations from Nepal or any country independently of the Government there. It should not be done. We would not like that to be done by some other country in regard to India and we do not want to do it in regard to any country for India.

In this particular case, I think what had happened in the previous year was rather taken as a model, and this might have happened again. Although the matter was mentioned to His Majesty the King of Nepal and others, I find that no formal intimation was sent to them at the beginning. It was something later. I am sorry for that, because this should be done quite formally and always through the Government, if it is to be done.

13 hrs.

An hon. Member spoke about the North-East Frontier Agency, about the foodgrain subsidy and said that so much money has been spent on procuring foodgrains and so much more on the police force. Well, I do not know what to say. The police force or the army is a heavily spending department. So far as other matters are concerned, we give a subsidy for foodgrains. If we spend as much on this as we do on the Army and other things it will be a very large sum.

We have subsidised food in the North-East Frontier and spent several lakhs in subsidising. The Police and the Assam Rifles and others are certainly costly, those who function there. We are trying now to increase an element of what might be called village guards there, especially in the new Naga and Tuensang Division,—that is the local people there; they are not policemen, they are just village guards who do, we hope, constructive work too plus guard duties.

As far as I know, these were the only points raised with regard to the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, I want to refer only to some cut motions on the Food Ministry's Demands and Rehabilitation Ministry's Demands.

Mr. Speaker: I will also call Vajpayee, Braj Raj Singh and P. K. Deo.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Rehabilitation Ministry's?

Shri V. P. Nayar: You will find them to be very good.

In regard to the demands of the Food Ministry, I want specifically to focus the attention of the House to cut motion No. 41 of Shri Tangamani in which he wants to discuss the failure of the supply of adequate rice to the States of Kerala and Madras in the South Zone. What I want is not the revision of the entire policy of the Government in the matter of subsidising foodgrains. What I do want is that the Government should change its decision in respect of Kerala State.

We know that the Government of India has taken upon itself the responsibility of supplying the entire foodgrains requirement of the cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. At a minimum estimate these three cities would cover a population of more than 15 million. The population of Kerala is also around 15 million—it would be slightly less. If the Government of India were to take up the subsidising of foodgrains, not all the

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

foodgrains but the deficit which we in the State of Kerala have, it would be an easier task, because the Cities of Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta are lying in three different parts of the country.

Sir, Kerala has today a perpetual annual deficit of 50 per cent. of foodgrains which we require and this position has not been brought about in one year or two years. You know that the pattern of agriculture in Kerala for more reasons than one had undergone a considerable change in the last one hundred years. It was not the making of one or two decades even. If we do not produce enough foodgrains for our consumption it does not at all mean that the Kerala peasants are idle. Because we have switched over from the production of foodgrains to the production of cash crops we suffer a deficit in our food requirements by home production.

Sir, as you very well know we produce certain commodities over which we have a monopoly and which are required very vitally for the economy of our country as a whole. Rubber is one such example. We produce foreign exchange earners like pepper, ginger, lemon grass oil, ginger and so many other articles. Therefore, we have a special claim, especially in these days of difficulties in foreign exchange. Merely on the fact that we produce foreign exchange earners which earn for India a large amount of foreign exchange, we ought to have had special consideration.

But apart from that year after year we find that we are able to produce only 50 per cent. of our requirements. It is not possible to convert our thousands of acres over which we grow rubber into paddy fields overnight. As a matter of fact, Kerala State has not had its proper share in the plan funds. Even if you take it on a *per capita* basis, in the first Five Year Plan as in the second Five Year Plan we have not been given even half of what is due to the people. So, Sir, the question of unemployment is still there. A very large section of the people are unemployed. We do not have in any other State unemployment to the extent we have in Kerala State. Therefore Government ought to have some more sympathy.

The hon. Deputy Minister who is very young in the Treasury Benches, has paid several visits to the Kerala State after his elevation to the Treasury Benches. On almost every occasion my good friend Mr. Thomas had come out openly to contradict what the hon. Minister of Food has said. I do not very much mind my good friend's misplaced enthusiasm in contradicting what the Food Minister of Kerala has said and I am sure, Sir, that all of us will certainly overlook Mr. Thomas's youthful indiscretion in this matter. But I want him to realise that the State from which both of us come has a special claim for subsidy on food In October-November Kerala State was being given 25,000 tons; it was reduced to 10,000 and now we are asked to buy from the open market.

You know that the open market prices differ very much from the subsidised prices which the Government of Kerala will have to pay for supplies received from the Central Government If today the subsidised prices were only Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 in the open market it may range from Rs. 20 to Rs 22, and the markets being controlled by private traders and speculators, although you have fixed the highest price, very often you find that when Government as it is enters the market for the purchase of rice, or for the matter of that any other grains, the private traders and speculators see to it that they get the maximum profit out of the starvation of millions. There is nothing to check it. So if we are asked to go to Tanjore or Tadapallikudam to purchase rice, what we find is that we have to pay Rs. 5, 6 or 7 more than what we

would have had to pay if the Government of India were giving us subsidised rice

It is impossible for us in this context to change over to some other items of food. Wheat cannot take the place of rice in our place. The Government of India should, therefore, consider Kerala as a very special case for subsidising food, whatever their general decision about subsidising food in respect of other States may be. I think the hon. Minister will pull his entire weight. His colleagues have been sympathetic and some way should be found by which at least Kerala which grows only 50 per cent or thereabout of the food requirements gets enough foodgrains.

We have hardly any money. As I submitted before, we have not even had the legitimate share of the Plan funds of the Centre and what is more the income-yielding departments have all gone to the Centre in the last so many years.

Shri T. N. Singh (Chandauli): What does the hon. Member mean by "we"?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I use the plural. I hope the hon. Member understands that.

Therefore, I would once again urge upon the Minister to see that as Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi have been accorded special treatment in the matter of their entire supply of food, Kerala State with all its problems, to solve, with its over-population, with its unparalleled unemployment, must also be treated on a special basis and Government should come forward with giving us enough quantities of rice at subsidised rates so that the State can keep their people at least at irreducible minimum sustenance. I want a little more sympathy in respect of this matter; and, I hope my hon. friend will do what is necessary.

I want only to refer to one aspect of the Rehabilitation Ministry. And, I am very glad that the hon. Minister is here, because I remember a few years ago, when I brought to his notice how the development schemes were working, he was kind enough to look into the matter and do something by which there was better working.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Thank you.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am referring to the Faridabad Development Scheme.

Now, we are contemplating a very major scheme at Dandakaranya. I suppose it is going to cost us not less than Rs. 10 crores. I do not know the details of the scheme. But, I want the hon. Minister to consider whether it is not time now to see whether some similar schemes under the same Ministry have worked satisfactorily. Therefore, if our experience of the working of the schemes under the Ministry for the last few years has taught us a lesson, we would like to sound a note of warning, so that the hon. Minister may avoid the recurrence of such failures in the other schemes. What is happening in the Faridabad Development Scheme today? Is it complete? It is completely financed by Government, partly as loan and partly as grant

What is the position of the employees in the Faridabad Board? Are they government servants; or, are they quasi-government servants; or are they non-government servants? I do not know. It is very surprising for me to find that when the question of pay comes certain employees get the Punjab Government scales of pay because.....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not want to intervene or interfere when an hon. Member is in possession of the House. But, the hon. Member himself has given notice of a very large number of questions relating to Faridabad and I got copies of those questions only about two days ago. His cut motion specifically relates to the Dandakaranya scheme. He has given notice of questions and he will

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

get the replies. He will be justified in making observations after the replies to those questions have been received.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is an entirely different matter. I am not entitled to speak on the subject-matter of a question of which I have given notice until the question has been included in the list and an answer given.

If you please go through the list of cut motions, there is another cut motion in which I seek to discuss the functioning of the development schemes under the Board. Unfortunately, I cannot place my finger on the particular cut motion. There is one in my name. These questions relate to certain other details about which I cannot find time to refer now. Perhaps, if the hon. Speaker were to allow. .

Mr. Speaker: No, how can I allow this? If this Demand relates only to Dandakaranya, then, it is out of order to refer to the working of similar schemes under the Ministry.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am only submitting that at the time we are considering a scheme like the Dandakaranya scheme, we should naturally look back and find out how similar schemes have been working so that we may avoid the recurrence of the failures of such schemes in future schemes in which we are going to sink about Rs. 10 crores.

Mr. Speaker: The Dandakaranya Scheme was already there at the time of the last Budget. Therefore, it is only a supplementary demand. Unless it is a new service, the policy ought not to be referred in a supplementary demand. The policy has already been accepted.

Shri V. P. Nayar: On the other hand, I would have welcomed even the provision of more funds. I am not at all saying that the policy of setting up the Dandakaranya scheme is wrong. Not at all. I would also like that the scheme should provide shelter, accommodation and employment to as many millions of refugees as possible. That is entirely different. But, what I am submitting to you in this connection is that when we are thinking of voting for a supplementary demand, it is our duty to look back and see how schemes of a like character under the same Ministry have been functioning.

Mr. Speaker: All this might have been thought of when the scheme was originally started—in the original Budget.

Shri V. P. Nayar: As you very well know these facts do not come up when the Budget is discussed.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, let them be reserved for the next Budget. The hon. Member is living in eternity; one Budget is not enough. He will live a hundred years more.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Thank you, Sir; but, I do not expect to live for another 100 years

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is very clever There is no good trying to bring in during the supplementary demands what ought to be referred at the time of the regular Budget.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I certainly think that you will also be clever enough to find out whether what I am speaking is relevant or not.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes he goes wrong.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am not competent to criticise what you say. But, I would only submit that if you hear me for another minute, you will find it out because facts, though not relevant, if they are connected with facts that are relevant, should be considered to be relevant.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will have another opportunity; he never misses my eyes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I only request

Mr. Speaker: No, there is no time

Shri V P. Nayar: As the hon Minister pointed out, I have sent in several questions and he will get several dozens more also But, that apart, I would like him to consider whether everything in such schemes is going on in a proper way

What about the Advisers for Industries? Government have started 7 or 8 industries spending government money There was a diesel engine factory, there was a hosiery factory, there was a carpentry workshop, there were other factories Government sent some people to Germany and other countries and got them trained Instead of posting them to the particular industries, they were shunted back to their original departments Ultimately, what was the position of those factories? They had to be sold to the private sector at very low prices Why was that? It was because of the gross mismanagement of these factories when they were run under the Rehabilitation Ministry as government institutions There is no getting away from it We got advice from very wrong quarters

The honorary Industrial Adviser of the Rehabilitation Ministry, who will necessarily have something to do with the Dandakaranya scheme and the setting up industries there, is an ex-diplomat If he was useful in the diplomatic service, if he was competent, there is no reason why he should be shifted to the Rehabilitation Ministry How is it that people are there? There is really a triumvirate in the Rehabilitation Ministry which takes advantage of the Minister's absence from Delhi for long intervals in connection with his work in Calcutta

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It would be very unfair to my officers to remark like that The hon Member should know that I am in charge of the Ministry and all orders are issued by me and I take full responsibility for that. The hon Member said that during my absence at Calcutta, advantage is taken by my officers of my absence and they pass orders as they think I take objection to that

Mr. Speaker: Only yesterday it was said that whatever happens in a Ministry, the Minister is responsible

Shri V. P. Nayar: Unfortunately, I know only Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and I do not know his officers I know him for his good qualities

Mr. Speaker. The officers remain in the background

Shri V. P. Nayar: I told you what is happening I do not know whether he knows them at all

This is what has happened during the last 3 or 4 years in the Faridabad colony Do you want to emulate that in the other colonies? There is no getting away from it What I find as the most important reason for such mismanagement is that

Mr. Speaker Order, order, The hon Member is going to Faridabad

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is very nea Sir

Mr. Speaker. It may be near or far But, that does not form part of the supplementary demand Is the hon Minister expected to answer all these questions which are raised about the Faridabad colony? The hon Member will kindly confine himself to Dandakaranya

Shri V. P. Nayar: I would, therefore, only say that the hon Minister should take particular care in the Dandakaranya scheme so that the Ministry might not commit the very costly mistakes which we have had in the working of similar schemes under the Ministry .I will certainly take another occasion to bring to his pointed attention and also to the attention of this House, if you permit me and show the House what is happening in such colonies

Mr. Speaker: I want to say this at this stage. I say that detailed investigation into the desirability of any particular scheme would be permitted if it is a new scheme or a new service and was not contemplated at the time of the last Budget. But I find at page 69, under Demand No. 125 that the expenditure is in respect of a new service. Therefore, it is open to the hon. Members to say that similar schemes have failed as it is a new service. I was all along under the impression that this was an old service and that provision had been made in the last Budget. Whatever the hon. Member is not able to say relating to Dandakaranya for want of time, I will allow all the discussion in the new Budget that comes up. I will not shut them out that it has been already said and disposed of at an earlier stage. Before August 1947, such new services were brought up for consideration in detail and a memorandum was submitted to the Standing Finance Committee. It was then taking the place of Parliament during the interregnum. I suggested to the previous Finance Minister that a full memorandum ought to be submitted regarding these schemes in order that the hon. Members may find out the desirability of such schemes. When once a scheme is accepted on a token grant or even on a larger grant, there will be no further discussion on the desirability of the scheme or on the policy; it will be shut out. Therefore, I expect with respect to all new schemes which arise or are brought into existence and on which some money is spent or provision is sought to be made, the hon. Members have to be given an opportunity. The details have to be discussed as relating to a matter of policy in as great a detail as the hon. Members would like to discuss them. Therefore, so far as this matter is concerned, I would allow a full discussion in this matter in the coming Budget and it ought not to be said then that this matter had been disposed of or that this was a a matter of policy which had been accepted for a long time. So, hon. Members need not refer in greater detail. I will allow full discussion at the time of the Budget.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Can I point out some of the defects in the working of the other schemes because we do not have any details of the Dandakaranya scheme?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is now giving notice for the discussion during the next Budget. The hon. Minister will prepare for it. In that Budget, reference to the other schemes would be there. Some money should be provided for them there and that will provide an occasion.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not want to take much time of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member said that he would take two minutes; that time is over.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But that was taken by you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. All this could be properly discussed at the time of the next Budget.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I yield to your desire. I have nothing more to say except that the hon. Minister should look into the working of the development boards which he has under the Ministry at present before a final decision is taken and whole set up of the Industrial Adviser, Secretary, Chief Administrative Officer all being from the same family and all such things should be seen to and if they are not seen to, there is no chance of the new scheme serving the purpose which the hon. Minister, I hope, sincerely has in his mind.

Mr. Speaker: I would also suggest to the Estimates Committee to take up this matter inasmuch as there are other schemes that have been taken up and the House may then have an idea with respect to the various matters I find here: stores, plant and machinery, expenditure in subsequent

years, expenditure already incurred, how the expenditure is to be met, etc. This is a big scheme. Now, Shri Vajpayee.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, some of us would like to intervene. A number of points have been raised.

Mr. Speaker: There are two more hon Members here After they conclude, I will call the hon Ministers, one after another

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the speeches relating to certain Demands had already been completed Instead of all of us speaking together, if you can give sometime in between, it will perhaps be better

Mr. Speaker: Very well Immediately after Shri Vajpayee, I shall call Sardar Swaran Singh Now, Shri Vajpayee

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय पूरक अनुदानो की मागो पर मैने दो कटौती प्रस्ताव रक्खे है । एक का सम्बन्ध विदेशी मेहमानो के दिल्ली मे आने पर जो अधिक व्यय होता है उससे है ।

अभी प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध मे जो भी स्पष्टीकरण दिया उस से कम से कम मेरा सन्तोष नही हुआ । यह कटौती प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया है केवल इसलिए नही कि इसका उद्देश्य बढे हुए खर्चे की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना है । इसके साथ ही इस प्रकार के स्वागत सत्कारो मे. . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: On what demand?

Shri Vajpayee: Ministry of External Affairs Demand No. 24.

Mr Speaker: He may continue.

श्री वाजपेयी : जो भी उसके बारे में कहा गया है उससे इस प्रकार के स्वागत सत्कारों की व्यवस्था किस ढंग से की जानी चाहिए उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है । केवल अफगानिस्तान के शाह के आगमन के अवसर पर ही नही अपितु जब ईरान के शाह आये थे उस समय भी लाल किले के समारोह मे बडी अव्यवस्था और अनुशासनहीनता रही और केवल यह कह देने मात्र से कि लाल किले के समारोह का आयोजन दिल्ली की नगरपालिका करती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार उससे उत्तरदायित्व से बच नही सकती । दिल्ली की नगरपालिका भी समारोह क लिए केन्द्र से अनुदान मागती है और सरकार पार्लियामेंट से उसकी माग प्रस्तुत करती है । मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह आवश्यक है कि दिल्ली की नगरपालिका प्रत्येक विदेशी मेहमान का मानपत्र भेट करके ही स्वागत करे ? जब भी कोई मेहमान आते है, हम उनका स्वागत करें यह स्वाभाविक है । अतिथि सत्कार की हमारी पुरानी परम्परा है ।

परिवहन तथा सचार मत्रालय में राज्य मत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) स्वाभाविक ही नही बल्कि आवश्यक भी है ।

श्री वाजपेयी : आवश्यकता मे स्वभाव अधिक बलवान होता है । जो स्वाभाविक चीज होती है वह स्वभाववश अपने आप अन्दर से आ जाती है और प्रकट हो जाती है जबकि आवश्यकता मे एक बाहर से लाने की भावना प्रकट होती है । अपने मेहमानो का स्वागत करना यह हम भारतीयो के स्वभाव मे है .....

श्री डी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : आप उसको अपोज कर रहे है ।

श्री वाजपेयी : मै उसको अपोज नहीं कर रहा हू शर्मा जी । जरा ध्यान से सुनिये । मै यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि स्वागत का हमारा एक स्तर होना चाहिए । जो हमारी आज की स्थिति और पुरानी परम्पराओ के अनुकूल हो । दिल्ली नगरपालिका मानपत्र भेंट करे

[श्री वाजपेयी]

और उसी से स्वागत हो, या दिल्ली दर्वाजे पर बिजलियां जगमगा कर और आसफअली पार्क के एक एक पत्ते पर एक एक लट्टू लगा कर अगर हम समझते हैं कि स्वागत सत्कार का हमारा कर्त्तव्य पूरा हो गया तो यह ठीक नही है और मै उसे स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं । आज का हमारा स्वागत भी पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता के लिए हम देश में त्याग और बलिदान का जो वातावरण उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं, उसके अनुकूल होना चाहिए । अगर उससे शान और शौकत टपकती है और अगर आम आदमी को ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि इन स्वागतों के बिना भी हम अपने अतिथि के प्रति प्रेम प्रकट कर सकते तो मै समझता हूं कि इन स्वागतों के ढांचे में और उसके तौर तरीके में कुछ परिवर्तन होना चाहिए ।

अभी राष्ट्रपति हो० आये थे । उनको बिठाने के लिए लाल किले मे सोने चांदी मे मढ़ी हुई कुर्सी रख दी गई । डा० हो० ने उस कुर्सी पर न बैठ कर अपना सम्मान बहुत बढ़ा लिया और इसके लिए सभी ने उनकी सराहना की ।

वह तो उस कुर्सी पर नही बैठे । लेकिन जहा उनका सम्मान बढ गया वहा जिन लोगों ने उनके बैठने के लिये सोने और चादी की कुर्सी रक्खी थी, उन के चेहरो पर हवाइया उड़ने लगी । क्या यह आवश्यक है कि निर्धन देश विदेशी मेहमानों के स्वागत के लिये उसी शान व शौकत का तरीका अपनाये जो कभी नई दिल्ली में खास रियासत मे अपनाया जाता रहा है। इतिहास बदल गया है। राज्यतन्त्र का स्थान लोकतन्त्र ने ले लिया है, मगर यह तौर तरीका अभी वही बना हुआ है । विदेशी मेहमानों का स्वागत सरलता से होना चाहिये, सादगी मे होना चाहिये । उनके स्वागतों में अगर देश नवनिर्माण की लड़ाई लड़ रहा है यह झलक, यह प्रकट हो, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वे अधिक प्रभावित हो कर जायेंगे बजाय इसके कि उनको यह दिखाया जाय कि पेड़ों की पत्तियों पर तो लट्टू लगे हुए है, मगर उन की छाया में जो लोग लेटे है उनके पास जाड़े के मौसम में ओढ़ने के लिये भी कपड़े नहीं हैं । अंधेरा गरीबी को छिपाता है इसलिये अंधेरा नई दिल्ली में अच्छा लगता है, और जब कभी विदेशी मेहमान के स्वागत में उस अंधेरे की जगह बिजलियां जगमगाने लगती है तो हमारी निर्धनता मानो हमारी ही हंसी उड़ाने लगती है । जो भी स्वागत के लिये तरीके है, इस कटौती प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य उन तरीकों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना है ।

छोटे छोटे बच्चे प्रदर्शन के लिय लाये जाते है । वे कसरत के खेल दिखाये यह बहुत अच्छा है । मगर इस बार मैंने देखा कि जब डा० हो० यहा आये थे तो शकूर बस्ती मे जो बच्चे लाये गये उन्हे छः बजे इकट्ठा कर लिया गया था और ९ बजे प्रदर्शन किया जाना था । उन बच्चो को पानी पिलाने और जलपान की भी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई । शारीरिक प्रदर्शन हो लेकिन उनके साथ असुविधाये नही होनी चाहिये । और जो हमारे साधन की सीमाये है उनके अनुसार इस प्रकार के आयोजन किये जाने चाहिय । पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर अगर अपने भाषण की एक प्रति और मागे तो उन से कहा जाता है कि सरकार खर्चे में कमी कर रही है । लेकिन मैंने देखा कि दिल्ली के लाल किले मे जो मानपत्र भेट किये जाते है उन मे सैकड़ो मानपत्रो के बंडल के बडल लाल किले के पास जामा मस्जिद मे जो रद्दी की दूकाने है उनमे भरे है । वे रद्दी बेचे जाते है । स्पष्ट है कि हम इसमें बचत कर सकते है ।

मेहर चन्द खन्ना: आप जामा मस्जिद में क्या कर रहे थे ?

श्री वाजपेयी : जो जामा मस्जिद देश में है मैं उसमें भी जा सकता हूं ।

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : अच्छी बात है ।

श्री वाजपेयी : यह तो ठीक है कि हम इस प्रकार के विदेशी सम्पर्क स्थापित करे और जो भी मेहमान आते है उनका हृदय से स्वागत क रें लेकिन हृदय का प्रेम प्रकट करने के लिये बहुत बड़ा खर्चा किया जाय यह आवश्यक नही है । मै समझता हूं कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत रूप से विचार करना चाहिये और अपने साधनो, क्षमता और देश के नवनिर्माण की आवश्यकता को ध्यान मे रख कर इन स्वागत समारोहो मे किस प्रकार का परिवर्तन या संशोधन किया जा सकता है इसका विचार करना चाहिये ।

एक और बात की तरफ मैने अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है । वेतन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियो को ५ रु० की वृद्धि मिली है । यह वृद्धि आज की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए बढती हुई महगाई और बढते हुए टैक्सो के बोझ को देखते हुए अपर्याप्त है । किन्तु इस प्रश्न का एक पहलू और भी है । केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियो को तो अन्तरिम सहायता मिल गई किन्तु जो राज्यो के कर्मचारी है उनको अभी तक कुछ नही मिला । अनेक नगरो मे जहा केन्द्र और राज्य कर्मचारी एक साथ काम करते है जहा चीजो के दाम भी एक है अन्य प्रकार का खर्च भी एक सा है वहा राज्य कर्मचारियो को जितना भत्ता मिलता है वह केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियो के बराबर नही है । अगर मै दूसरे शब्दो मे कहू तो राज्य कर्मचारियो को कम भत्ता मिलता है । सरकार के पास धन की कमी है इस लिये केवल केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियो की वेतन वृद्धि की जाय और राज्य के कर्मचारियो को उससे वंचित रक्खा जाय यह ठीक नही है । भेदभाव की दृष्टि से भी और सभी कर्मचारियो मे समान रूप से अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति निष्ठा उत्पन्न करने की दृष्टि से भी इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये कि जो भी अन्तरिम सहायता मिली है उस को बढाया जाय और और राज्य कर्मचारी भी उससे लाभ उठा सके इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारो को जो मदद चाहिये वह मदद दे । अगर हमने एक स्थान पर सहायता कार्य बढाना शुरू कर दिया, महगाई भत्ता या अन्तरिम सहायता बढा दी गई तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि दूसरी ओर भी माग खड़ी हो और राज्यो के कर्मचारी भी ऐसी माग पर जोर दे । वे कोई गलत कदम न उठाये, ऐसे तत्वो के हाथ मे न पड जाये जिनमे उन्हे नही पडना चाहिये इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जो राज्यो के कर्मचारी है उनकी मागो पर भी विचार करे । जब तक वेतन आयोग की पूरी रिपोर्ट नही आती तब तक जो भी अन्तरिम सहायता दी गई है उस का किस तरह से बढाया जा सकता है, इस सम्बन्ध मे भी ध्यान दिया जाय ।

Sardar Swaran Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, a few observations have been made with regard to certain matters concerning my Ministry and I would, with your kind permission, like to say a few things in that connection

My hon friend from Bombay State, Shri Naushir Bharucha, has raised the question of the estimates of the steel plants that are being put up in the public sector That is a matter which has been discussed on the floor of the House on occasions more than one. This matter has been gone into at considerable length at the time of the discussion on the Demand for this Ministry last year. Thereafter, questions have been put and the latest information has been supplied from time to time It will be a very long statement that will have to be made if I were to go into the causes that led to the presentation of figures time to time.

The important thing that has to be kept in mind in this connection is that,

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

with regard to the three steel plants the conditions were not comparable. In some cases tenders were invited with regard to the supply of plant. In other two cases, namely, Bhilai and Durgapur, these were more or less negotiated prices. As items were added from time to time, or as improvements were effected in the interest of overall economic return of the plant, these estimates had to vary from time to time.

Then again, Sir, with regard to the civil works also that have to be performed within the perimeter of the plant proper The work has been allotted by invitation of tenders in the case of Rourkela as also in Bhilai. That, ultimately, is the guarantee that the actual price that we pay or the cost that we incur is not on the high side. It is this basic thing and not the presentation of figures which is of greater importance This matter is engaging the attention of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd., from time to time, and it is my intention to give a detailed picture to the House as soon as detailed estimates are worked out and I hope I will be able to do that in about two months' time from now.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Not before the budget.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will attempt to give, at the time of the budget, discussion of demands, also the latest estimates and also the various causes as to why it had to be varied from time to time. That is all that I can say at the present stage so far as this point is concerned.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: With an assurance that they would not be revised again of course.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Estimates are estimates. I think actuals should be more important than estimates, and let us give more attention to actuals than to the estimates, because estimates are only something as a figure to go upon and it is the actuals, which to my mind, are even more important than the estimates.

I am not entering into any argument with the hon. Member. I am at one with him so far as his anxiety is concerned that we should know precisely as to where we stand. I go a step further and I agree with him that we should ensure that we are not actually paying more than what is necessary. On these two basic things there is no disagreement.

Mr. Speaker: Also, the estimate must be as nearly as the actual as much as possible. Otherwise, with such a gulf, there is no meaning in it.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is quite correct. They should be as near to the actuals as possible. But in a work of this nature, as I attempted to explain at the time of the budget discussion last year as well as in certain replies that were given on the floor of this House, certain items have been added in the plant itself from time to time By an addition of new items, you will readily agree that the original estimates or the overall target cannot remain

Then again, the utilisation of certain by-products has necessitated the adoption of either different methods or addition of certain items here and there

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Why was this not foreseen, because in a steel plant, the utilisation of by-products is a most important thing.

Sardar Swaran Singh: They were foreseen and they were examined from time to time. Some of them were not taken into consideration at the formulation of the original budget. But I do not know what he is trying to argue. The basic thing would be as to whether those alterations are correct or not. What is the point that he

wants to urge against me, I really cannot understand.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I explain?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not give in. That type of argument will never end. What I am saying is that so far as this aspect is concerned, this matter is engaging the attention of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd., and as I have said earlier, I would like to take the House into confidence at the earliest possible stage.

Another point has been raised with regard to the displaced persons at Rourkela. This has been raised by my hon. friend from Orissa State, Shri Panigrahi That is a matter with regard to which the Orissa Government had taken full responsibility in regard to the payment of compensation and resettlement of displaced persons.

So far as the amount is concerned, the Central Government, through the Steel Corporation, has been paying that amount to the Orissa Government.

13.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But the assessment of that amount of compensation and the payment thereof, as also the very important, difficult and delicate question of resettlement of displaced persons has been quite rightly been handled by the Government of Orissa, because they are more conversant with the local conditions and they are in a better position to solve and tackle this problem in a satisfactory manner.

So far as the compensation is concerned for their lands, houses, wells and the like, the amount of compensation that has been paid so far by the State Government appears to be of the order of about Rs. 75 lakhs. It is the intention of the Orissa Government to organise two resettlement colonies. These colonies are at Jhirpani and Jailda. Until the end of last year 2,900 odd plots have been allotted to displaced persons. Allotment has been made to 338 families out of 367 physically displaced. Roads, water-supply, schools, a co-operative society, a carpentry school and a recreation centre are understood to have been provided in the resettlement colonies.

Out of 5,900 odd able-bodied persons displaced, about 3,800 have found employment in the steel projects,—about 1,000 in the Hindustan Steel Corporation and another lot of about 2,800 under the contractors.

This question of a satisfactory solution with regard to the displaced persons, whenever they are ousted from any new project that is undertaken, is a matter about which hon. Members of this House belonging to all parties have been showing concern from time to time, and if I may respectfully add, quite rightly, because a human problem is involved in it. But as our activity expands and land has to be acquired for various developmental works, whether it is the installation of an industrial unit or for any other purpose, a certain measure of displacement is inherent in the situation and the best that can possibly be done in cases of this nature is to find some satisfactory solution in consultation and in co-operation with the local government, and that has been broadly the approach that has been adopted from time to time.

I am aware of the fact that even if you pay compensation and that also on a fairly liberal scale to the displaced persons, for their lands, houses, wells and the like, the human problem remains, and the best way to solve that is to do as much as could be done by giving them either employment directly in that project that is coming up or to create conditions in which they can take advantage of other employment avenues that are opened by the starting of that project.

I feel that so far as the three steel plants are concerned, that matter has been engaging the attention of the

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

Central Government as also of the State Governments, and all that could be reasonably done is being done. There cannot be complete satisfaction in a matter of this nature which I think is inherent in the situation itself.

One or two more important points have to be made with regard to the Mines Department under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. A comment has been made that the Indian Bureau of Mines has not been allocated enough funds for carrying on its activities. I do not know what reply I could give to that. I think all competing demands have to be carefully sorted out by the Ministry which is in charge of the allocation of funds and speaking from the point of view of the Bureau itself I would be very happy if more money was made available to it. But regard being had to the overall resources that are available, I have to be content with what has been made available. I think that the amount that has been made available will be utilised in a proper manner so that the best possible results could flow from it. That is all that one could say in a matter of this nature.

Comment has also been made that enough has not been done with regard to exploration of mineral resources in the State of Orissa. I would say that the Geological Survey of India has done considerable work in Orissa since the integration of States. It is a well-known fact that the State of Orissa has within its jurisdiction a fairly large number of former Indian States. Not much work was being done by way of prospecting or location of minerals in the erstwhile Indian States. The Geological Survey of India, accordingly, took special steps and devoted more attention to this State than to any other State.

So far as iron ore in Orissa is concerned, already considerable supplies have been drawn for the Hindustan Steel. And if the current negotiations with Japan materialise we hope considerably more supplies will be drawn from this State for export.

One point more before I finish, and that is in reply to what my hon. friend Shri Bhakat Darshan.....

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is Bhakt Dharshan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should not devote any time on that.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very novel that an hon. Member from Keral is correcting my pronounciation with regard to a Hindi word.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There again, it is Kerala and not Keral.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There I stand corrected. It is the name of a State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the north Indians cannot pronounce the word Kerala, then it is quite possible that South Indians may not be able to pronounce Bhakt Darshan.

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the general question of geological mapping of the country is concerned, I myself feel very concerned about it. We made some assessment recently as to what is the quantum of effort that is required to undertake this work, which is a very desirable activity and which should be undertaken. So far the Geological Survey of India has completed roughly one-fourth of the total mapable area of the country. A limiting factor has been the availability of trained personnel and resources.

It has been estimated that it will take 100 geologists working for 20 years to complete the job according to the latest estimate made in this behalf by the Directorate of the Geological Survey of India. This is a good work and it has to be done. But, it takes time. I need hardly assure the hon. House that every effort is being made to find trained personnel, as also resources, for doing this work.

With these words, I oppose the two cut motions that have been moved relating to this Ministry

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The Demands as far as Food and Agriculture Ministry are concerned are Demands 46, 117 and 118 With regard to 46 and 117 some discussion has taken place in this House

Demand No 117 is a supplementary demand to defray charges in respect of purchase of foodgrains for the period ending 31st March 1958 The original grant that this House sanctioned was Rs 146 22 crores The revised estimates require Rs 184 70 crores For the purpose, therefore, there is necessity for an additional outlay of Rs 38 48 crores

This demand as such has not been opposed by any member of this hon House In fact, it has been given some indirect support Having regard to the subject matter of cut motions, Shri Bharucha, for example, has drawn the attention of the House, by his cut motion No 10 to the unsatisfactory condition of foodgrain reserves In his speech also he has emphasised this aspect of the matter The demand would itself indicate that the Government was not complacent in the matter as has been pointed out by Shri Bharucha and the Government has taken timely steps for getting supplies, which could reasonably be expected to meet the situation

The facts in my possession indicate that the budget estimates for 1957-58 were prepared in November/December 1956 At that time, it was expected that it would be possible to manage with the import of two lakhs tons of wheat in a month, that is, 24 lakhs tons during the whole year But in February/March 1957 the offtake of wheat went up and the prices, instead of showing a decline, continued to rise So, in February/March 1957 the stock position dwindled to such an extent that it was with the utmost difficulty that distribution could be maintained

It was, therefore, decided to step up the import of wheat to 2 5 million to 3 million tons with the object of building up a sizable reserve, firstly to avoid a repetition of the difficulties that we had to face in February/March 1957, and also to make available somewhat larger quantities of foodgrains for sale through fair-price shops etc Because of the steps that have been taken, by stepping up the import programme, we have been able to build up a sizable reserve, and there has been increasing confidence in the market about Government's ability to meet the food situation So, we had to incur an additional expenditure of Rs 25 14 crores

With regard to import of rice, there has been a short fall In our original budget estimates we estimated importing about 7 lakhs tons But, as a matter of fact we have imported only 4 98 lakhs tons, so much so, there is a saving of Rs 4 89 crores

With regard to internal procurement also, although we estimated only 1½ lakhs tons of foodgrains, we might be able to procure just over 3 lakhs tons These variations have been due to factors which have been mentioned just now by me

The present reserves also, although not very satisfactory, are, according to me, comfortable, as we will see from the figures With regard to wheat reserves, the Centre and the State Governments have a total of 9 25 lakhs tons With regard to rice, the Centre and the State Governments had a reserve of 3 23 lakhs tons So the total reserve comes to 12 48 lakhs tons

Hon Members may also take into consideration the fact that on 1st January 1957 the Government had a stock of less than 3 lakhs tons of foodgrains From 3 lakhs tons in the beginning of 1957, we have been able to build up a reserve stock of more than a million tons It has been mentioned on the floor of this House in answer to several questions—it has

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

also been accepted as a policy of the Government—that it is desirable to build up a reserve stock of at least a million tons of wheat and rice.

Hon. Members are also aware of the difficulties in the matter of building up reserve of a million tons each, especially in the matter of rice. Stocks can be built up only either by local procurement or imports from abroad With the heavy developmental expenditure in a growing economy with increasing price-levels in the country, it is necessary on the one hand to proceed cautiously with the procurement operations and on the other to continue to issue foodgrains from Government stocks to keep the prices in check.

As regards imports, the limitations of foreign exchange stands in the way of large imports being arranged. So the process of building up the stocks is bound to be slow. But it may be claimed that sustained efforts made by the Government in that direction have succeeded in building up the present stocks.

14 hrs.

It may also be pertinent to point out to the hon. House that we have also made our firm commitments with regard to the programme of imports for the first half of the year 1958. We have been able to make commitments and enter into agreements for the calendar year 1958 and to complete arrangements to import from the U.S.A. from the balance of P.L. 480, 646,000 tons, diverted funds from cotton—25 million dollars originally earmarked for cotton—4 lakh tons, from the balance of P.L. 665, 15,000 tons. Altogether from the U.S.A. we will be able to import before June 1958 to the extent of 10,61,000 tons of wheat. From Canada, hon. Members would have read the news from the papers that we have been able to enter into an agreement, on deferred payment basis, for 4 lakh tons of wheat. There is a balance in the 1957 Colombo Plan to the extent of 103,000 tons. Altogether we have been able to make arrangements for importing for the first half year of 1958 about 16 lakh tons of wheat. There is a reserve which I have already mentioned. The hon. House also knows our contract with Burma and we will be able to import about 5 lakhs tons under that contract for 1958. This is the position with regard to the reserve stocks as well as contemplated imports.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Today I would request even Ministers to be very brief.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, a cut motion has been moved indicating the unsatisfactory position of the reserves. I thought it would be only fair that the House gets an idea of the position now obtaining in the country.

This takes us to Demand No. 46: Supplementary demand for Rs. 3 crores for carrying out adjustment in the Revenue account during the current financial year. Shri Naushir Bharucha stated that he cannot understand how this adjustment in regard to Rs. 3 crores is being made. The full cost as is being actually paid to the U.S.A. for wheat and rice that we purchase is being debited to the accounts of the Food Trading scheme. So far as the accounts are concerned, the entire difference between the actual cost and the sale price has to be written off by a debit to a Revenue head outside the Trading account, which is a capital head. As explained in the Supplementary Demand leaflet, this is made up of the difference between the actual American price and the Australian or Burma price as the case may be and secondly, the subsidy, that is, the difference between the Australian or Burma price and the sale price. The actual subsidy element included in the above

is only about Rs. 5½ crores. In addition, on indigenous rice, there may be a subsidy of Rs. 2½ crores. The amount which has to be cleared from the Trading Account in respect of the purchases of foodgrains made during 1957-58 works out to Rs. 30 crores. But, it is too large an amount to be written off from the Revenue account in a particular year. So much so, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the decision is that it may be spread over a period of 10 years. The underlying idea is that the amount of Rs. 30 crores is a fairly heavy amount which the Revenue Budget of a single year cannot meet and the adjustment was therefore spread over a number of years. A similar procedure has been adopted in the past also, *e.g.* in the case of loss of Rs. 45 crores incurred in the import of Burma rice during 1954 which was decided to be written off in 15 years at the rate of Rs 3 crores a year, and also in the case of loss on the import of American wheat under the U.S.A loan, Rs. 19 crores which is being written off over a period of 35 years. That is the position

By way of cut motions, some points have been made out by hon. Members Shri Tangamani, Shri Narayanankutty Menon and also Shri V. P Nayar, with regard to the supply of rice to Kerala and Madras. It is true that after the introduction of the Zone, only about a quantity of 1000 tons a month on an average has been moving from Andhra Pradesh to Madras. But, we have to take into account the production in Madras and the prices prevailing in Madras. If it is not worth while to transport rice from Andhra Pradesh to Madras, naturally the traders won't be inclined to transport any rice. We have also to take into consideration the fact that normally if there is not the drain of rice from Tanjore and Trichi to the State of Kerala, the Madras State will be more or less self-sufficient. Tanjore had, so to say, a bumper crops this year. There is not much difficulty as far as rice is concerned for Madras. That is why from Andhra substantial quantities are not moving to Madras. There is absolutely no prohibition. The traders are certainly entitled to move any quantity from Andhra according to the requirements of Madras.

My hon. friends Shri Narayanankutty Menon and Shri V. P. Nayar emphasised the necessity of paying special attention to the needs of Kerala. In fact, it may be seen that special attention was being paid to the needs of Kerala.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Narayanankutty Menon is not here. He is not keen on having a reply.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Out of the total quantity of rice distributed throughout the country in 1957, about a third, the single largest quantity has been given to Kerala.

Shri V. P. Nayar: No State has such a deficit.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The deficit comes to about 5 or 6 lakh tons. Of course, the Kerala Government has estimated it at 7 lakh tons. I think it is slightly on the high side

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Central Government knows Kerala better than the Kerala Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No overhanging speeches now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He seems to say that the Central Government knows about Kerala more than the Kerala Government itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have very little time for interruptions.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Kerala State is included in the southern zone and the southern zone is not only self-sufficient in the matter of rice, but it can even be said that there is a little surplus from that area. On trading account, from

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

Andhra as well as from Tanjore large quantities are moving to Kerala.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How much?

Shri A. M. Thomas: From Andhra itself, the figures of despatches which the Central Government have been able to collect, indicate that in 1957 itself about 80,000 tons have moved, from Tanjore and Trichi about 175,000 tons of rice have moved. Substantial quantities on private account are moving.

In all these matters, we have certainly to take an All-India view. Because of the ban on exports of rice from the southern zone, the prices in Bombay and Calcutta have risen up and the commitment of the Centre to these areas has certainly increased. So that, the Centre should certainly have due regard to the circumstances now obtaining in Calcutta as well as in Bombay because of the introduction of the southern zone.

Shri V P Nayar has referred to the fact that whenever I go to Kerala I make it a point to criticise the local Government, etc It is not the case In fact, it has become the usual practice of the Kerala Government to issue press notes concerning the rice position and other things without giving the full picture. So much so, when questions are asked, I have to explain the full position Recently a press note was issued by the Government of Kerala with regard to the supplies from Tanjore That mater has been clarified on the floor of the House in answer to questions both in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha In fact, the Kerala Government abandoned the procurement programme in Tanjore according to the advice given by the Centre, and there was no objection from the Kerala Government because it was thought that it would be desirable even in the interests of Kerala that prices in Tanjore do not shoot up. You will find that according to the note of the Kerala Government, they made arrangements for the purchase of 10,000 tons of rice from Tanjore through the agency of a private firm, but due to the non-availability of the particular variety of rice contracted by the firm, they could not supply the rice within the stipulated period. They, therefore, represented to the Government for an extension of the period. It was at that time that this agreement was reached between the Centre and the State Government. And it was not fair on the part of the Kerala Government to make a grievance out of that fact afterwards saying on the floor of the State Assembly that "the Centre is following a policy of discrimination, what is the fun of forming this southern zone, we are not allowed to purchase from Tanjore etc."

Recently also there was another press note We had agreed that we would supply 12,000 tons of rice from our Central stocks there to be replaced by stocks procured by the Kerala Government from Andhra. We agreed that even before entrusting the quantity in Andhra, we might perhaps be able to supply the rice in advance, but the Kerala Government has recently issued a press note to the effect that at first the Centre agreed that they would supply 10,000 tons, but now it has changed its mind and it has been stated that only 6,000 tons will be given So, the true picture is not given, and it is only fair and proper that anybody connected with the Centre places the true facts before the public.

Shri Goray (Poona): What do you do when such press notes are published by the Kerala Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is very difficult for us to take note of all such press notes.

Some reference was made to the quantum of rice supplied to Kashmir

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Has the time been extended for this discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they want to hear the hon. Minister, I will allow him.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: All the time is being taken by the hon. Minister.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I will take only two minutes more.

With regard to the supplies of rice to Kashmir in 1957-58, after 16th October we have supplied rice to the extent of 20,166 tons and wheat to the extent of 26,400 tons. Subsidy is given on rice only. The amount of subsidy payable is fixed by the Home Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The demand of the Kashmir Government was that for 1957-58, i.e. from 16th October 1957 to 15th October 1958, they should get 44,000 tons of rice and between 35 and 45 thousand tons of wheat. We must have due regard to the difficulties of Kashmir State. They had floods and there was great distress, so much so the Centre was bound to go to the aid of Kashmir with supplies of this nature.

Shri Panigrahi referred to the procurement prices in Orissa You will find these procurement prices are reasonable. They were fixed on the basis of various factors including the post-harvest prices during the last two years and the procurement price in 1952-53. Account was also taken of the normal decline in prices which take place after the main harvest. These prices were also fixed in consultation with the State Government.

Orissa is now completely cordoned off from the rest of the country and no export of rice is allowed from Orissa to outside areas. The open market prices in Orissa at present range from Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 18 per maund, which are not very high.

Shri Panigrahi also mentioned that it is because of the low price that the State Government has not been able to make any internal procurement. That is not quite correct. The State Government has already been able to procure about 25,000 tons of rice after this drought.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): May I submit that the open market price is Rs. 20 and not Rs. 18 as you report?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The open market price ranges from Rs. 15·50 to Rs. 18·62.

Shri Panigrahi: Even at Rs. 20 we are not getting.

Shri A. M. Thomas: These are the main points that have been touched.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I could not ration the time that was taken on rice and wheat; now perhaps I can ration the time that remains. I am anxious as hon. Members are that this discussion should be closed today. I can request the hon. Members to trespass into the non-official business for about 10 or 15 minutes and we can sit longer at the end, so that the non-official business may also have the same duration. But there are three more Ministers yet to take part, and three non-official Members who are insistent. So, I can at the most give 30 minutes, if everybody is satisfied with five minutes perhaps, but I cannot say because sometimes statements of policy may have to be made by Ministers, and then it cannot be restricted.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Ministers must also be brief.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That request I have already made. They will keep this in mind, and perhaps we will be able to finish.

Shri Braj Raj Singh.

श्री बलराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि आपने आदेश दिया है मैं पांच मिनट के अन्दर ही अपने विचार इस सदन में रखने का प्रयत्न करूंगा । मुझे दो अनुदानों पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने हैं ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि व्यवसाय और उद्योग मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नए पद क्रियेट किये गये हैं और उसके लिये अतिरिक्त रुपये की मांग की गई है । एक पद तो ३,५०० रुपये माहवार का क्रियेट किया गया है और दूसरा २,२५० रुपया माहवार का । इसी तरह से कुछ और भी नए पद बनाने आप जा रहे है । इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि आप पाच रुपया माहवार जब निचले कर्मचारियों को बढ़ाते है तो आपको परेशानी महसूस होती है और आप कहते है कि यह रुपया कहा से आएगा । जो लोग तनख्वाहें बढाने की माग करते है, वे पहले तो मीटिंग्स करते है, फिर प्रदर्शन करते है और काफी जद्दोजहद जब वे कर चुकते है तब कही जा कर उनको थोडा सा रिलीफ दिया जाता है । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप इतनी बडी बडी तनख्वाहो के पद क्रिएट करते जाते है । आपने अपने सामने समाजवादी समाज की रचना का ध्येय रखा है । लेकिन इतनी बडी बडी तनख्वाहे देकर क्या आप उस ध्येय को प्राप्त कर सकते है ? मै चाहता हूं कि आपकी घोषणाओ मे साम्य होना चाहिए और जो आप कहते है, उसी पर आपको अमल भी करना चाहिए । इतनी अधिक तनख्वाहों के पद आपको क्रियेट नही करने चाहिये । आपको चाहिए कि आप कुछ रेशो को फिक्स कर दें कि कम से कम इतनी तनख्वाह होगी और अधिक मे अधिक इतनी होंगी । भारतवर्ष में एक व्यक्ति की औसत आय २५ रुपया या २३ रुपया १२ आना माहवार है और उनकी आमदनी का ख्याल किये बिना आप दूसरों को ३५०० या २२५० माहवार दे रहे हैं । इतनी अधिक तनख्वाह देकर आप १५० गुना का फर्क कर रहे है । यह समाजवादी समाज रचना के अनुकूल नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि किसी की आमदनी सौ रुपये से कम और दूसरे की एक हजार से अधिक किसी भी सूरत में नही होनी चाहिये । जब उद्योगों का सवाल आता है तो आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि किस तरह से इनकी उन्नति हो सकती है न कि यह आप ३५०० और २२५० रुपये माहवार के आदमी ढूंढें । आपको इसी से जांचा जाएगा कि किस तर से आप उद्योगों को चलाते हैं और किस तरह से आप उनमें पया लगाते हैं ।

एक मांग नैशनल हाईवेज के बारे में भी रखी गई है । बजट पेश होने के बाद से दो नई सडकों के लिए रुपया मंजूर किया गया है । इन नई सड़को का जहा तक ताल्लुक है, मैं इनका स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको ऐसे क्षेत्रों का भी खयाल रखना चाहिए जो पिछडे हुए हैं और वहा पर सडकें बनाने से उनकी कई समस्याये हल हो सकती हैं । मैं एक हाईवे बनाने का सुझाव आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं । आप उस सडक को बना कर उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश को मिला सकते है । यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो जो डकैती की समस्या का आपको सामना करना पड रहा है, उससे भी आपको छुटकारा मिल जाएगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि यातायात मत्री इस ओर ध्यान दे । जिस सड़क का मैं सुझाव दे रहा हूं वह भरतपुर, धोलपुर, राज खेड़ा से लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश मे शमसाबाद, फतहाबाद होते हुए, फिरोजाबाद तक होगी और उससे न सिर्फ डकैती की समस्या हल होगी बल्कि इन राज्यों का आपस मे सम्बन्ध भी कायम हो जायगा । साथ ही साथ जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, उनकी भी उन्नति इससे हो सकती है ।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि वे दक्षिण में कुछ दिनों के लिए निवास किया करेंगे । यह अच्छी बात है ।

परन्तु राष्ट्रपति जी के निवासस्थान में कुछ परिवर्तन करने के लिए २५ लाख रुपया आप खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। यह मुनासिब नहीं है। आज जब कि हम यह चाह रहे हैं कि कम से कम खर्च करें और पैसा बचायें तो इस तरह से भारी रकम खर्च करना ठीक नहीं है। आज हम राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के पद चिन्हों पर चलने का भी दावा करते है गाधी जी तो हमेशा ही भंगी बस्ती में ठहरा करते थें मै समझता हू कि राष्ट्रपति जी भी जिस तरह का आवास हैदराबाद मे मौजूद है, उसी में ठहर सकते है।

खाद्यान्नो का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है, आप स्टाक बनाते है लेकिन जहा तक पैदावार का ताल्लुक है, आप उसको बढाने के लिये कोई कार्रवाई नही करते है। छोटी सिचाई योजनाओ पर आप ध्यान नही देते है। मिमिन्ट के लिए यह कहा जाता है कि स्थिति सुधर गई है लेकिन कुओ के लिए मिमिन्ट नही दिया जाता है उनके लिए छोटे छोटे और काम है। नहर के महकमे मे भ्रष्टाचार है। वहा पर जो नये ट्यूबवैल्स बने है उनमे ओपरेटर्स लोग जो है, वे अच्छे तरीके से पानी नही देते है। मत्री महोदय को इन सब चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आवास मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मै दिल्ली के किरायेदारो की समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करूगा जिसको कि लेकर अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की कोठी के सामने एक व्यक्ति और बाद मे कई व्यक्ति ८, ९ दिनो तक भूख हड़ताल कर रहे थे। मंत्री महोदय को दिल्ली के किरायेदारों की समस्या की तरफ़ तत्काल ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो भी कानून बने उसमें किरायेदारों के लिए यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि एक किरायेदार जब तक वह किराया अदा करता रहे तब तक मकान से बेदखल न हो और किसी भी बिना पर उसके बेदखल होने का सवाल नही उठना चाहिए।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I would like to confine my observations to the Supplementary Demands relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and certain aspects of the working of the Dandakaranya scheme.

The Dandakaranya area covers about 80,000 square miles, and it contains the most backward districts of what is called AMPO, that is, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa; it is a rugged country, and there are very few lands available there for the conventional type of cultivation. It is mostly inhabited by the hill tribes such as the Kondhs, Gonds, Koyas, Savaras, Gadawas, and Parajas. It is their natural homeland. Since the spread of civilisation and since the more advanced people came into contact with them, the latter have taken over their plain lands, they have now retreated to the hill scopes, and have resorted to what is known as shifting cultivation or *podu* cultivation. That is a very bad thing. Because of this type of shifting cultivation, we find large-scale soil erosion, and after a few years, nothing but big boulders will be left there. That is why lately the State Governments have taken very strong steps to put an end to this kind of shifting cultivation, and they have started large-scale plantations on the hill slopes. It is now a big problem to rehabilitate these persons who would be displaced from their cultivating areas. Their rehabilitation has to be done.

In this connection, I would also urge the Government of India to take up the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees, and at the same time also seriously consider the rehabilitation of these *Adibasis* who have been displaced due to the stoppage of *podu* cultivation.

Lately, some of the villages have been taken out in the catchment area of the Macukund, for the construction of the Jalaput dam. And the people in these villages have been provided lands in the Malkangiri area, and they

[Shri P. K. Deo]

have been quite happy there. When I go through the six-monthly report of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, I find that reclamation has been started over 49 square miles in the Malkangiri area of the unreserved forests. There, the reserve is mostly consisting of the tropical deciduous forests. We have been speaking so much about Vanamahotsava and our Prime Minister has been emphasising so much on plantations, that we should think twice before we destroy these valuable and useful forests.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that there are various tracts of these cultivable waste lands, especially between Motu and Malkangiri. Those areas should be properly surveyed, and the displaced persons from East Bengal should be settled there.

The Dandakaranya area has vast industrial potentialities. There is a big mass of iron ore there. The Bailadilla reserve in Bastar contains about 30,000 million tons of high grade iron ore. Probably, our fifth steel plant will be located there. So, from now on the planning has to be done so that these areas are properly utilised. Besides, these are also the bauxite deposits and high grade manganese ores which are our main foreign exchange earners for this country.

The only difficulty in this region is the lack of communication. In this respect, this area is very backward. Some time in 1935, Mr. Parks of the then Bengal-Nagpur Railway surveyed the area for a railway line to branch off from the Raipur-Vishakapatnam line somewhere at Lanjigarh Road and take it due west to join Ballar Shah. This line will open up this vast hinterland, and then there will be possibilities of industrialisation which would give more employment to the people.

Lastly, I would request Government that for this kind of work they must have people withe a missionary spirit and proved integrity, who could be entrusted with this work and who could win the confidence of the people; then, I am sure the people's cooperation would be forthcoming.

श्री जाधव (मालेगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर २४ और २५ के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूं । यह डिमांड्स इंडियन सिक्युरिटी प्रैस और करेंसी नोट प्रैस के बारे में है ।

जो वहां पर हड़ताल हुई थी उसके बारे में काफी यहां पर कहा गया है । मैं दूसरे पहलू पर थोड़ी सी रोशनी डालना चाहता हूं । हिन्दुस्तान में करेंसी नोट प्रैस और इंडियन सिक्योरिटी प्रैस एक ही है । उसमें जो कुछ काम हो रहा है उसमें काफी अच्छी तरक्की हो और अच्छा काम हो । इसके लिये जो बातें मुझे कहनी है वह मैं चन्द एक लफ्जों में पाच मिनट के अन्दर कहना चाहता हू । सिक्योरिटी प्रेस का जो मास्टर है वह १-६-५७ को रिटायर होना चाहिये था लेकिन उनके कार्यकाल की अवधि तीन वर्ष के लिये और बढा दी गई । सन् १९५१ से वह सिक्योरिटी प्रैस के मास्टर है लेकिन इस अर्से मे जो कुछ काम वहा पर हो रहा है उस काम मे काफी गलतियां है । मै कहना चाहता हू कि करीब करीब ५, ६ साल के अर्से में कई चोरियां वहां पर हुई । आखिरी चोरी जो वहां हुई है उसमें लाखों करोड़ों रुपये की रकम का जहां तक मै समझता हूं सम्बन्ध आता है । सिक्योरिटी प्रैस में जो चोरियां होती है उनकी रोकथाम के वास्ते जो सर्च पिएंस का ११० का स्टाफ है वह बहुत नाकाफी है और उसको बढ़ाना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो वर्कर्स अथवा मुलाजिम वहां के होते हैं उनकी तो तलाशी होती है लेकिन जो अफसरान वहां पर काम

करते हैं उनकी तलाशी नहीं होती है और इसलिये यह चोरियां होती हैं । आखिरी मर्तबा जो चोरी हुई उसमें जो आफिसर्स वहां के हैं उनका सम्बन्ध आता है, ऐसा मुझे कहना है ।

यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रिंटिंग सेक्शन है उस के ऊपर सरकार का काफी रुपया खर्च होता है । इस प्रिंटिंग सेक्शन के वास्ते एक खास अफसर रखना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आप को यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि वहां रोजना करीब करीब ९ मिलियन नोट छापे जाते है । वहां कितनी एहतियात से यह काम होना चाहिये इस के कहने की जरूरत नही है । वहां जो कागज लगता है वह भी करीब १४०० टन होता है जिस मे कि नोट छापे जाते है । ५००० टन से ऊपर कागज स्टैम्प्स और पोस्टकार्डस वगैरह पर लगता है । उस में से करीब करीब ४ परसेन्ट कागज खराब हो जाता है । आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते है कि ६४०० टन में से करीब ३०० टन कागज खराब होता है । यह कागज खराब न हों, इस के लिये मेरी मांग यह थी कि वहा एक पल्प प्लांट लगाना चाहिये । यह कागज जलाया जाता है । उस की जो ट्रिमिम्स है खाली उन को बेचने से करीब २ लाख रुपया मिलता है और जो कागज जलाया जाता है वह करीब करीब २० लाख रुपये का होता है, उस को बचाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां जो वर्कर्स है, जो काम करते हैं, वहां जो मशीनरी है, उस मशीनरी पर बहुत प्रेशर है । मशीनरी बहुत कीमती होती है और वह मशीनरी मिलनी भी मुश्किल है । आज फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज की भी तंगी है । इस मैशीनरी पर प्रेशर न पड़े इस के लिये भी हमें कोशिश करनी है ।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि वहां के जो लेबर आफिसर हैं वह लेबर आफिसर वहां सुपरवाइजर की हैसियत से काम कर चुके थे । उन को वहां लेबर आफिसर की हैसियत में रक्खा गया है । उन का दो दफा ट्रांसफर भी हुआ था, लेकिन उन को कंटिन्यू किया गया है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कामगरों की हिफाजत के वास्ते, उन का हक सम्भालने के लिये वह अफसर वहां हैं तो उनको वह काम करना चाहिये । लेकिन वह हमेशा मैनेजमेंट का पक्ष लेते हैं । इस लिये लेबर आफिसर के बारे में गवर्नमेंट ध्यान दे और उन को वहां से ट्रांस्फर करना चाहिये, ऐसा मै मानता हूं ।

आखीर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि वहा कुछ स्टाफ है, वहां एक नया प्रैस बनाया जाने वाला है १ रु० के नोट छापने के वास्ते । उस के लिये मैशीनरी भी मंगाई गई है, लेकिन बिल्डिन्ग का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं हुआ है । वहां जो स्टाफ रक्खा गया है उस के वास्ते, जो जूनियर स्टाफ है उस को कुछ ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये अगर हम गुजाइश कर सकते है तो जो नया प्रेस खुलना है और जो अभी भी प्रेस है उस के लिये अच्छा स्टाफ मिलेगा । इस लिये इस के बारे में . . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नये नोट बनाने की उस वक्त जरूरत होगी जब बजट पेश किया जायेगा । आज तो जो खर्च हो गया है उस के लिये बहस है । इस लिये नये नोट बनाने की जरूरत नहीं ।

श्री जाधव : जो जूनियर स्टाफ है, उस को भी अच्छी तालीम देने की गुंजाइश हो सके तो वह जरूर करनी चाहिये ।

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I rise to give some information to the House on three or four matters which, I have been given to understand, have been raised in the course of the debate. Firstly the criticism about the

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

slackness of execution by the Central P.W.D so far as P & T buildings are concerned. The budget provision for P & T works during 1957-58 is Rs. 250 lakhs. To be able to spend this sum, total effective sanctions for at least Rs. 5 crores are necessary. The total sanctions available with the Central P.W.D at the commencement of the financial year were Rs. 458 lakhs, but Rs. 345 lakhs came under the scope of the ban imposed by the Ministry of Finance, so that the effective sanctions available against which expenditure could be incurred were only Rs. 113 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the current financial year is expected to be Rs. 100 lakhs which is a satisfactory figure compared to the sanctions available.

Clearance of the Ministry of Finance has been received in respect of works totalling Rs 232 lakhs and works costing Rs. 113 lakhs are still to be cleared. The P & T. Department have also given clearance as to new works sanctioned subsequent to the imposition of the ban to the extent of Rs. 10 8 lakhs

The main reason for shortfall of expenditure as compared to the budget provision, I would like to submit, is due to lack of sanctions and though effective action had been taken by the P. & T. Department to sanction a sufficient number of works for the budget provision to be utilised in full, a large proportion of these sanctions became ineffective, as I have already said, with the imposition of the ban by the Ministry of Finance This explains the impression created in the minds of hon. Members that there has been slackness of execution by the Central P.W.D. so far as these buildings are concerned.

I had a brief discussion with my colleague, the Minister for Transport Communications and I think I would not be wrong if I were to divulge the information that he is by and large satisfied with the way the C. P. W. D. has been handling this particular matter. I find no reason for the establishment of a separate agency for entrusting the whole work of the P & T Department and taking it away in effect from the C.P.W.D.

I understand reference has also been made to the inadequate and insufficient supply of forms handled by the public in so far as the P & T work is concerned. This matter has been engaging the attention of my Ministry and the P. & T. A list of the important forms has been worked out and efforts are being concentrated on the production and distribution of these forms. The efforts are bearing fruit as will be evidenced from the fall in the complaints from the public. Recently, the O & M Division has also taken up a special study of this problem. The complaint will disappear only when the capacity of the Government Presses is enlarged adequately Steps are already being taken to expand the capacity of the Presses.

Reference has also been made to the delay in the printing fo the Hindi version of the debates As the House is aware, the Government Presses are not yet fully equiped to undertake printing in Hindi. Only three Presses of the Government of India namely at New Delhi, Nasik and Faridabad are in a position to take up printing work of some magnitude in Hindi. The work has, therefore, been distributed among these three and the present position of printing can be regarded as up-to-date. The problem can be solved on a permanent basis only by establishing another new Hindi Press in New Delhi. There is a proposal to establish such a press in New Delhi and only when this goes into operation, can it be ensured that there is no delay in the printing of Hindi versions of Acts, debates, etc.

Reference has also been made to rent control measures and the problem of eviction of tenants in Delhi. Only a few days ago I had occasion

to make a statement on the floor of the House and I had given the House to understand that the Government is working on a comprehensive Bill and it is Government's hope to introduce a measure in the current session of the House. I do not think I need add anything more to what I said in the course of that statement.

Some reference has also been made about the derequisitioning of houses and cases have been mentioned, I am told, about tenants who are occupying these requisitioned houses and subletting them irregularly. Government is trying to prevent this kind of subletting and the hon. Member who made reference to this will be kind enough to forward to us any information that may be in his possession. We will certainly look into it. He mentioned the case of the York Hotel. I can assure him that we will look into it and see that whatever is possible is done.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Notice of three amendments had been given relating to my Ministry, one by Shri Assar, the second by Mr. Nayar and the third by His Highness Deo.

As far as the cut motion given by Shri Assar is concerned, the wording was "Failure to meet problems of displaced person". Infact, he has said nothing about it. What he said was in relation to the problem of a small colony by the name of Chembur near Bombay. His main contention was that the non-claimants there have not been given adequate concessions. He is a new Member and he is not fully conversant with the fundamentals of the compensation scheme. I thought I would tell him that the accusation against my Ministry is that more concessions have been given to the non-claimants than to the claimants themselves who had left vast properties in Pakistan, properties of the value of over Rs. 500 crores.

They are to receive compensation according to a graded scale which will be much less than the losses they have suffered. In the case of non-claimants, first of all, the intention was to ask them to pay the price of the property allotable in their possession in two to four years. The period has now been extended to 8 years. The first instalment has been brought down to 20 per cent. They have also been given the concession to associate claimants in the payment of the price, that is the balance of 80 per cent. On top of it, the non-claimants have been given the concession to pay arrears of rent, which is normally not done, over a period of 8 years, 20 per cent now and the balance 80 per cent over a period of 7 years. By and large, the greatest concession that is available to a non-claimant is that if he wants to, he can purchase the property and become the owner, and if he does not want to, there is no obligation on his part. If he does not wish to become the owner of the property, we have given him special protection under the Act for a period of two years and after that, the normal tenancy laws of the State are to apply. We have gone to the farthest limit and it will not be possible for the Government to give any further concessions.

The second point he made was about valuation. The valuation has been done by the government engineers, by the government experts. It is a very big organisation that has been set up all over India, but, as I have said, if a non-claimant is not satisfied with my valuation, he need not purchase the property. There is no obligation on his part.

Now, I will come to my hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar. It will interest you if I were to read out his cut motion. The words are 'defective organisation of the Dandakaranya Development scheme'.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You find out the other portion.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have listened to his speech with great interest. He talked about everything except the Dandakaranya scheme.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He did not hear.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He mentioned not a word.

* * * *

He started with Faridabad and ended with Faridabad. Faridabad is a very old scheme. It was a township set up by displaced persons about 18 to 20 miles away from Delhi, a sort of self-help scheme. It was a great experiment, the first experiment in the rehabilitation of displaced persons, by rehabilitating them through giving work to them.

He also mentioned about some of the industries. These industries, to which reference was made by him, were set up by the Indian Co-operative Union. A great lady who is chairman of that Committee or Union did remarkable work. That lady comes from the south, I think Mangalore, very near Kerala. I pay her a very high compliment, because during the difficult times in the early stages when we had thousands of displaced persons uprooted from their hearths and homes and bitter mentally and frustrated and shattered, that lady came to our rescue and these industries were set up. There could be no question of any profit. There were bound to be losses, and there were losses.

Shri Nath Pai: She belongs to our Party.

An Hon. Member: Who is she?

Shri Nath Pai: Shrimati Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am very glad he mentioned the name of the lady. Whether she belongs to his Party or mine, I as Minister in charge of Rehabilitation want to pay a tribute, a very deserving tribute. I make no distinction where good work is concerned, whether it comes from his direction or from mine.

Shri Nath Pai: It is typical of the efficiency of the Ministry.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is the efficiency to which serious objection was taken by the Member sitting to his right. I am only trying to enlighten him that good work should be appreciated.

Now, I come to the only relevant observation made about the Dandakaranya scheme by Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri Goray: May I request the Minister to supply us a map of India showing where exactly Dandakaranya is?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is a very good suggestion. I welcome it. After the area has been surveyed, I will be only too glad to supply a map to all the Members of Parliament along with an explanatory note. It is a scheme covering about 80,000 square miles, a scheme which we want to develop on national lines, a scheme of which we want to take full advantage. It will be an integrated scheme in which all aspects of rehabilitation will be properly looked after. There will be communications, there will be industries, there will be pisciculture, there will be forestry and all those things. It is a scheme which will develop that area and make it habitable and also help us in many ways, for the main object of the scheme is the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.

I can give the assurance to the hon. Member opposite and also to the House as a whole that this scheme is not going to be implemented tothe detriment of the tribals there. This scheme will be implemented in the interest

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

of displaced persons as well as the tribals there. The tribals will be duly protected. In fact, we wish to see that they are partners in the implementation of the scheme. I do not think he needs any other assurance from me in this matter.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I rise to offer a few clarifications and explanations in regard to certain points that have been raised in the course of the debate on the supplementary Demands for Grants pertaining to my Ministry.

I would start with the alleged shortage of 8 nP stamps for bookpost and other postal articles. I would only like to remind Shri Naushir Bharucha that it was only as late as September 1957 that we raised the rates on bookpost from 6 to 8 nP.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Six months have passed What have the Government been doing?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If he has got the patience to listen, I will tell him what we have done.

I might tell him that right in November—on the 14th November—we put in the market and the post offices as many as 30 million 8 nP stamps in the form of children's stamps. Then there was an ample quantities of stamps of 6 nP and 2 nP. It is quite customary asked that we use more than one stamp on many such occasions.

Apart from that, I would like to give the assurance that we have already got the matter in hand and shall issue the required number of 8 nP stamps shortly.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Before the Second Five Year Plan period ends?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think before the hon. Member realises that we are all committed to the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan—not only the Government but he himself also.

The second point raised was in regard to the postal forms, that they were in short supply in certain post offices. May I just submit that we have got about 2,000 forms for various purposes in the department? We have divided the forms into two categories, essential forms which are about 800, and non-essential forms which are about 1,200. All the essential forms are printed by government presses and we take good care that they are never in short supply. To create a sort of buffer stock, as a safety value, we have also empowered our heads of circles, the Post-Masters General, and the Directors of Postal Services, to spend on the printing of particular forms as much as Rs. 5,000. We have also placed the required quantities of paper for those forms at their disposal. I would have been only too grateful to the hon Member—and he would have been doing his public duty —if in any particular case he had drawn the attention of the officer concerned in this regard.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This is an old fact and not a new fact; I have complained and have done it repeatedly.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Let the hon. Member also remember that within these years the number of post offices has grown from 22,000 to 56,000 and our volume of postal traffic has gone threefold if not fourfold. This is how matters stand. We should realise that with growing literacy and the development of the national economy, the services of the post and telegraph offices will be required in an increasing degree. So, the presses and the post offices, and everything has to keep pace with one another and with the fast growing economy.

The next point I would like to refer to is about the National Highways, in regard to the point made by Shri Bhakt Darshan. He says that our allotment to U.P. has not been sufficient or adequate. I would only like to

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

mention in this connection that out of a total allotment for the year 1957-58 amounting to Rs. 8.60 crores, the amount that we placed at the disposal of the U.P. Government for the National Highways was as much as Rs. 78.70 lakhs. I think that is a fair percentage. We also placed Rs. 60 lakhs for inter-State roads at their disposal. I think this with be sufficient to convince him that we have not allowed the interests of U.P. to be neglected in this behalf. It may be mentioned particularly that for this district also an allotment of Rs. 1.77 lakhs was made to the State Government in regard to the road the mentioned. The State has, however, asked for a total amount of Rs. 2·43 lakhs during the current year. The extra funds will be given shortly. I think that should suffice.

In regard to the ppoint made by another hon. Member about what he termed as Goa road, it is not called the Goa road; it is the West Coast road. He referred to the Ratnagiri section of it. I may tell him that it is not a National Highway as such. But the Centre has taken the responsibility to build it up and finance the construction of it. The total estimated cost of that is Rs. 10 crores; but, on account of various factors which are well known to the House, we could not give more than Rs. 30 lakhs in 1956-57, which was actually spent and the estimated expenditure for 1957-58 is about Rs. 40 lakhs. We only hope that as soon as our financial position permits us, we shall be able to allot larger amounts of money for this particular road.

Then, about the Agra Shamsabad-Ferozabad road. I do not know whether it can be declared a National Highway. But, if I have understood the hon. Member correctly, he wanted that certain bridges on the road should be constructed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It should be declared at least an inter-State road and a road of economic importance.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I assured the hon. Member already, when he came to see me, that we are at it and it is receiving our attention. As soon as a decision is taken by the concerned State Governments—in this case the U.P. Government which is his own home State Government and the Rajasthan Government which is my home State Government—we shall be able to do something about it; but, it depends upon the State Governments more.

I may refer to a point which was made by several hon. Members from the side opposite in regard to what they said, the inadequacy of the interim relief. In this connection, I can only remind the House that in July-August last—after the tumultuous happenings of that month, a Pay Commission was set up It is seized of the matter and the point of interim relief also was referred to the Commission. It may be known to the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, that all the unions made their representations to the Commission and were given due opportunities for presenting their points of view before the Commission I may inform the House that the National Federation of P. & T. Employees, the Civil Aviation Department Employees' Union, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, the Central P.W.D. Workers' Union, the Federation of Workers of the Government of India Presses and the All India Defence Employees' Federation, all these bodies of government employees represented the matter before the Pay Commission After taking into consideration all the aspects of the question, they came to a particular decision, namely, that in the circumstances obtaining at present and in the light of the terms of reference that they have been given, the interim relief of Rs. 5 would be adequate. That is their opinion.

Let it therefore be realized by all concerned that in this, as in other matters, we have, after all, to depend on and accept somebody's verdict.

Nobody can deny that a demand for a new Pay Commission was made by the Unions and that this matter was referred to the Commission. The Commission was presided over by an eminent judge of the Supreme Court. It should be a sufficient guarantee for the fact that every point of view—even the conflicting opinions—will be taken note of and will be considered duly by the Commission. Once a decision is made, we should accept it in good grace. After all, it is a decision which has been given by a body which we ourselves brought into being; we should accept its verdict with good grace.

Shri Nath Pai: But the grace comes after the tummy is full, and not before that. Grace should not depend on the "tummy".

Shri Raj Bahadur: It think that one of the reasons on which the demand for the setting up of the Commission was then made was that the price indices were rising. I think the hon Member is a very keen student of economics. If he has now made a sufficient study of the latest trends of these price indices, he will find that the trend now is downwards. So far as the past 2 or 3 weeks are concerned, we have almost touched the level of 1953 price-indices In the circumstance, I think it is rather difficult to disagree with the decision of the Pay Commission. At any rate, as I said, in such matters, we have got to accept and abide by somebody's verdict. And, here is a body which took into consideration all the factors, all the points involved and gave them due consideration. Therefore, if a decision is given it has to be accepted. Even after the decision was given in this matter and it was announced, that it will apply only to employees getting a salary of Rs. 250 and less, the range was also advanced subsequently by another Rs. 50 and people getting Rs. 300 also have been brought within the purview of this particular relief.

Shri Nath Pai: I did not want to interrupt the hon. Minister; but he made a reference to the index. I am reading the Reserve Bank Bulletin for January, 1958. This is the consumer price index for working classes.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Then, I will have to produce contrary figures.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not want to interrupt; but if he hears me . . .

Shri Raj Bahadur: If the figures....

Shri Nath Pai: This is a thing with which nobody can disagree. These are Reserve Bank figures. I have not finished my sentence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must realise that the hon. Minister is not giving way. Therefore he must not speak.

Shri Nath Pai: I had not finished it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one Member can be on his leg at a time. The hon. Minister is in possession of the House.

Order, order; if the hon. Minister is not yielding, he may continue.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I sat with due deference to the Chair.

15 hrs.

I will come to the next point: demonstrations. In regard to this matter I will say one thing. Let us once for all in this House decide this: whatever political opinions we hold and whatever political parties we represent here, let us make up our minds as to what should be our duty in regard to the services, particularly the civil services as distinguished from industrial employees. Should we allow the unions to convert themselves into political parties with fullfledged programmes, political programmes. Or, should we allow them to function and progress and do whatever good they can to the members of the service as associations or as unions of the Government employees whose sole aim is the betterment and amelioration of their working conditions. If once we make up our minds, we shall not allow cells of political parties to be created in Government departments. If we once hold and firmly believe that we

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

shall not allow the virus of politics to be injected in the ranks of civil services..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Nath Pai: Unless it is inter-politics.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We should allow these associations and unions to function within reasonable limits and not allow such associations to be converted into political parties.

In this context, we have got a new order. An order was passed by the Home Ministry and my hon. colleague, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, may perhaps refer to it. The order is like this:

> "No Government servant shall participate in any demonstration or resort to any form of strike in connection with any matter pertaining to his conditions of service."

Shri Nath Pai: What about the other order I read out?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If he please bears with me for a moment, I shall refer to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a very wide question and may be left for the general discussion.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Because he referred to it, I may take it up. The other order was a clarification of the first order. A particular head of the circle wanted to know: what are the various actions which may be considered to be demonstrations. I will like to read out this other order. The acts listed as demonstrations are "wearing of badges such as 'hungry postmen,' organising processions, shouting slogans and organising public meetings in which the general citizens take part . . .". Do they not constitute demonstration?

Hungry postmen? What climate do you want to create? Is this the way to run a trade union of Government employees? Trade unionism is not politics and politics is not trade unionism. Let us recognise their principle, once for all. Then, I come to the next item, namely, "public meetings" of the P. & T. staff. In regard to this particular matter, I may say that it is an agreed principle that they may hold their meetings within the premises of the particular post office or other postal buildings, outside office hours without disturbing the public work that is being carried on there. If a particular meeting of the union takes place in the open square where everybody can go and join, it will be converted into a public meeting.

"Then, display of objectionable posters", issue of bulletins addressed to the general public would be nothing but a demonstration.

Shri Nath Pai: Deputation to the Minister?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Deputation to the Minister with a large number of staff with slogans. To meet a particular person, is there any need for raising slogans? If they raise slogans, how can you distinguish it from a regular demonstration? It is not possible to function in an orderly manner, if we all do not abide by an accepted code of conduct. In a democracy, if we want it to function smoothly, successfully and effectively, we have to abide by a certain code of conduct. It can only function successfully if we impose upon ourselves some sort of a discipline. Without that discipline no progress can be achieved. If once we accept and uphold that principle and consider that the activities enumerated in that order and referred to by my hon. friend in such emotional terms as demonstrations, I think it cannot be said that we would be committing any inroad into the inherent rights of the unions or the associations or that we are doing anything unreasonable or out of the way. I have nothing more to add, Sir. Thank you, Sir.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I have nothing to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the Deputy Minister of Finance will wind up the debate very briefly.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, in deference to your wishes, I am not going to tire the patience of the House for long. I will just mention one or two points that had been left uncovered by my colleagues who preceded me.

Shri Bhakt Dharshan has said that the supplementary demands are presented rather late and he wanted that care should be taken to see that there is no need for such demands. Our accounting and finance procedures are such that there is always an inevitable time-lag between the sanction of the payment and the actual payment. It may be the import of foodgrains or the purchase of defence stores. It is very difficult to anticipate such payments and if there is excess of payments over the Budget sanction, we have to come to the House for sanction. Otherwise, the whole thing would be unconstitutional. We exercise all care but it is recognised that we cannot anticipate all the demands and there is bound to be some excess. In the explanatory note, in each case there is an explanation why these demands could not have been anticipated or foreseen.

The second point was this—Hindi version. Last year we presented the Hindi version of the Budget at considerable difficulty. That shows our desire and determination to publish these things in Hindi also. But there is great difficulty; there is the limitation on the resources and on our capacity to do. We have not only to find men who have Hindi knowledge but we have to train them in the particular type of work. We are experiencing considerable difficulty. Without making a promise, we can say that we are aware of this and we will do whatever we can in this direction.

This leads me to the point about the Nasik Security Press. I think Shri Jadhav referred to the details of the working of the Press. He referred to the Press and said that there were thefts. He asked: Why only the labourers were searched and not officers? These are matters of detail. We can assure the hon. Member and the House that the matter is under investigation in regard to the theft of paper Similarly, he referred to the wastage of paper. Sometimes the paper is rolled and it is found defective and we have to cut it There are some inevitable wastages We are trying to minimise them. Similarly, in regard to the trimming of papers, he said that it should be sold There is the danger that they could be re-used as adhesive stamps All these are matters of detail. We very well appreciate the suggestions made

Shri Jadhav: It costs Rs 2 lakhs per year.

Shri B R Bhagat: I cannot say offhand anything. Every care is exercised to fight wastage.

The last point was about the strike. I think this was no occasion to refer to this question The strike does not exist We regret that such a strike should have taken place. I agree with the hon Member that the strike was not inevitable. I think that it would have been better if the unions which the hon Member claims to represent were a little more reasonable. We are always prepared to negotiate, but the thing is they come with the threat of strike. We said that once the strike is withdrawn we are prepared to sit round a table and discuss things. As a matter of fact, even before we did sit round a table and discuss things, I am glad to inform the House that only a few days ago senior Government officers from the Finance and Labour Ministries went there, discus-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

sed matters with both the unions and they have more or less come to some sort of an agreement.

The only point is about the hours of work, reduction of hours from 48 to 44. In principle we accept it. But I have to say that the hon. Member has also a responsibility because, I think, he gave us—I won't say understanding—an impression that by this reduction the production is not going to be affected.

Shri Nath Pai: We did give it, and even during direct negotiations it was repeatedly indicated that if we bring the working hours in line with the general practice throughout the enterprises run by the Government the workers would not mind putting in any additional hours of work to maintain the present level of production; of course, the Government paying them for their extra work.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think his present version is different from what he said before. The only thing is, he also agrees that production should not come down.

Another point was that if the machine is put to 48 hours of work instead of 44 hours there is greater strain on these highly specialised machines. On this point, Sir, we were inclined to agree. But now I would only request that he uses his good offices to create a condition there so that even by this reduction in hours production is not affected. If that is done, I think it is both in the national interest and there is no point of any serious dispute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think cut motions 31 and 32 are out of order. On similar grounds cut motions 52 and 62 are also out of order. I shall now put all the other cut motions together.

All the other cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 24, 26, 32, 34, 35, 37, 41, 46, 55, 63, 67, 79, 81, 83, 90, 93, 94, 95, 106, 108, 112, 117, 123, 125, 126, 127 and 130.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' ".

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Industries' ".

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Salt' ".

DEMAND NO. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' ".

DEMAND NO 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence' ".

DEMAND NO 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 7,72,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' ".

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,34,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' ".

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES—NON-EFFECTIVE, CHARGES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Non-effective, Charges' ".

DEMAND NO. 24—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'External Affairs' ".

DEMAND NO 26—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 71,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' ".

DEMAND NO 32—STAMPS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stamps' ".

DEMAND NO. 34—CURRENCY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,39,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Currency' ".

DEMAND NO 35—MINT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 76,03,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Mint' "

DEMAND NO 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 25 00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions' "

DEMAND NO 41—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 19 42 000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1958, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments' "

DEMAND NO 46—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 3,52,17,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' "

DEMAND NO 55—CENSUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Census' ".

DEMAND NO 63—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' "

DEMAND NO 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,48 000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' "

DEMAND NO 79—MINES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 10,44 000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Mines' "

DEMAND NO 81—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 12,82,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of

'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines, and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 83—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES.)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including working expenses.)'."

DEMAND No. 90—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 93—SUPPLIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 94—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 95—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 106—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,94,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 112—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 117—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,48,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTEENTH REPORT

Shri Pramathanath Banerjee (Contai): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th February, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th February, 1958"

The motion was adopted

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Naldurgker (Osmanabad): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898"

The motion was adopted.

Shri Naldurgker: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated the 21st February, 1958 pp. 219-220.

OLD AGE MARRIAGE RESTRAINT BILL.*

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to put a restraint on marriages in old age.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:—I am reluctant to put it—

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to put a restraint on marriages in old age."

The motion was adopted

Shri Mohan Swarup: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MOTION *RE*: INCREASE IN ALLOCATION OF TIME

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the time allotted by the House on the 23rd August, 1957 for the consideration and passing of the Punishment for Molestation of Women Bill be increased from 2 hours to 3 hours."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the motion to the House The question is:

> "That the time allotted by the House on the 23rd August, 1957 for the consideration and passing of the Punishment for Molestation of Women Bill be increased from 2 hours to 3 hours."

The motion was adopted

PUNISHMENT FOR MOLESTATION OF WOMEN BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Radha Raman on the 20th December, 1957 that the Bill to provide for punishment of persons guilty of molesting women, be taken into consideration.

Out of 3 hours allotted now for discussion of the Bill, 1 hour and 7 minutes were taken up on the 20th December, 1957 and 1 hour and 53 minutes are thus still available.

Shrimati Minimata Agamdas Guru may now continue her speech.

An Hon. Member: She is not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then Shri V. P. Nayar.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I went through Shri Radha Raman's Bill very carefully, and I could not escape a feeling that he has shown a sense of chivalry which one could have expected from his earlier Bill. Sir, we remember that Shri Radha Raman has recently become a champion of the weaker people. We had from him a Bill for certain measures for the amelioration of the conditions of the sadhus and sanyasis.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): They are not weaker people.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They are. They do not have enough food and they become weaker. Today we have another Bill. And, what does he want. He wants to impose a very heavy punishment for what he calls the molestation of women. I wonder, Sir, whether he has gone with care through the relevant provisions in our Penal Code

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons we find a very sweeping statement I do not know from where Shri Radha Raman got this information. I would very much like the hon. Deputy Minister for Home Affairs to enlighten me on this point. He starts his Statement of Objects and Reasons

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated the 21st February, 1958 pp. 221-222.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

saying that the crime relating to molestation of women is on the increase. Where? It is certainly not in the parts from which we come.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Neither from out part.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Shri Tyagi says that it is not so in his part also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The representatives of every individual State need not deny that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was really surprised, because I thought it was certainly not on the increase, much less in a menacing way.

Shri Tyagi: It may be that in Delhi it is on the increase.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It may be so in the hon. Member's constituency, but, for that do we require such a Bill? He says molestation of women is on the increase. If anyone were to read this Bill outside the Parliament it would be a very great surprise to him to know that our men are getting positively bad these days. It is really an aspersion on our men, that they are going about molesting poor women for whom they have all respect. It may be that a miscreant here or a miscreant there may do something.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it is the opinion of women that should weigh in this.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I would very much like to hear the women Members on this. But I think there is no situation which warrants a legislation of the kind which Shri Radha Raman has brought before us. He says that the punishment provided for assaults on women in the Indian Penal Code is far from adequate. What are the punishments? Do we want to hang them even if they do it?

There are some offences similar to the one which Shri Radha Raman describes with no precision, because, what is the offence which he wants to be penalised? Molestation. Formerly, in such legislative measures, if a word like this was used, its grammetical derivatives and cognate expressions also would have been included. I do not want to go into them in detail. Molestation includes indecent behaviour. Anything can be an indecent behaviour. Is there any limit for that?

In the Bill, the definition of 'molestation' is:

> "....indecent behaviour towards a woman, assault or criminal force with intent to outrage her modesty, kidnapping, abduction, procuration or importation or wrongful confinement of a woman for an immoral purpose".

So, you find the gist of that is the intent. What is criminal intent? Any intent would by itself be a crime. Is that so? Does it draw any inference which is conclusive by itself from the facts? This is against the principles of criminal law that we have, and there ought to have been a better definition if my hon. friend wanted this to be made the subject-matter of an offence.

Then you will kindly remember that in the Penal Code, which has dealt with offences of this kind in a rather exhaustive manner, much more exhaustive than in the Bill of Shri Radha Raman, the provision is made clear. Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code deals with assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty. What is the punishment for that? It is on the basis that molestation includes indecent behaviour, except that all the ingredients of the offences are there.

As you know, section 354 of the Indian Penal Code reads thus:

> "Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely...."

In the Bill, there is no mention of "knowing it to be likely". So, he wants to fix the person with guilt on more intent, on the manifestation of a mere intent, while it is more exhaustive in the Penal Code, namely,—

"....or knowing it to be likely .. "etc

That is left out from Shri Radha Raman's wording of the particular clause

Now, the Indian Penal Code says.

" knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both"

Probably because the punishment for two years is prescribed there, Shri Radha Raman says that punishment meted out in such cases is far ' too inadequate He wants such acts which according to him would constitute an offence of molestation to be visited upon by punishment of imprisonment for a very small period, only 15 years, and with fine which may extend to Rs 10,000! Perhaps he thinks that by imposing such a very heavy fine, we might find enough funds to put our Five Year Plan through I do not know His objects may be very laudable In any case, if that be so, the men will have to see that the Five Year Plan does not work from such funds

Take, for example, section 363 of the Indian Penal Code which prescribes the punishment for kidnapping. Certainly we think that it is a graver offence The section says

"Whoever kidnaps any person from India or from lawful guardianship, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine".

In his definition of punishment, Shri Radha Raman does not choose "of either description", fortunately for the men of this country But, in the Penal Code, imprisonment can be of either description All along in the Penal Code, where a particular act has to be considered as a grave crime, the punishment distinguishes between imprisonment of the ordinary type, what we call simple imprisonment, and imprisonment of a rigorous type—rigorous imprisonment

Shri Radha Raman does not show any inclination, fortunately for the men, as I said, by saying that the imprisonment should be rigorous However, it is open to the courts—if we pass this legislation and we hope we shall not—to award a punishment of 15 years being considered as one of 15 years' rigorous imprisonment It would be certainly be interesting for some of our Members at least who have not probably had an occasion to go through the various sections of the Penal Code to find that very grave offences have been dealt with in a different manner from what Shri Radha Raman wishes to do

For example, here is the offence of kidnapping, or abducting in order to murder The Indian Penal Code says in regard to this offence

"Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be murdered or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being murdered, shall be punished with transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable fine"

I do not want to read all the sections relating to the offences affecting the human body in respect of woman, but one or two sections are also likely to be of use to enable us to consider whether we should pass this legislation or not I for one would never say that there should be no punishment. There should be There should

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

be punishment for the acts which Shri Radha Raman wants to be penalised. But I feel that such provisions as we have in the existing legislation will meet the situation unless we are shown that this particular type of offence is on the increase. If it is on the increase, then the remedy, according to me, does not lie in enhancing the punishment, because the highest form of capital punishment, I feel, has not ensured the safety of human beings. There are still murders. The highest form of imprisonment has not deterred people completely for committing the offence. There are still cases where that punishment has to be awarded.

I am saying that some of the sections in the Penal Code will throw light on the comparative aspects of the offences which Shri Radha Raman contemplates, and those which are contemplated in our Penal Code. What is the punishment for the intent to secretly or wrongfully confine a person? It is only imprisonment of either description for a term wnich may extend to seven years.

Then, Shri Radha Raman has included the word "procuration". I do not want to describe it. Everybody knows what it means, to procure a minor girl. The Penal Code says, the imprisonment may extend to ten years and "shall also be liable to fine." Even the framers of the Penal Code did not choose to impose a very light fine which Shri Radha Raman has chosen to impose, namely Rs. 10,000 for this offence, while a mere indecent look would constitute an offence. Whether a look is indecent or not will be a matter of inference, because, as you know, when intent by itself is made the determining factor to fix the person with guilt, what is the corroborative evidence which may be adduced in a look.

I can certainly understand that if a person has committed an act, for example, has stabbed or outraged the modesty of a woman, as contemplated in section 354, it may be well be that there could be evidence adduced to show from the acts which he has committed that he had intent to commit an act to the detriment of the woman concerned. But indecent behaviour towards a woman may be a look; it may be a frowning look or it may be—

Shri Tyagi: A smile.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes; some persons do resent a smile on some occasions. Is it not? Or, a smile may be with all good intentions but the person who sees the smile may feel that it is indecent behaviour. Shri Radha Raman wants for the pleasure of smiling at a good face a small punishment of 15 years' imprisonment! Could anything be more ridiculous than this? If we go through the Bill framed by him, it will be very amusing to find out what the hon. Member wants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it was a pleasure according to the hon. Member, why should there not be a sacrifice also?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I think that if the smile gives a pleasure, the sacrifice should be by a frown from the other side. That is quite enough, but to imprison a man and that too with rigorous imprisonment for 15 years for the simple offence, done in all good intentions or may be bad intentions, of a smile—

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Supposing a smile results in marriage, it would be a life-time imprisonment.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It should be very welcome to some people. That sort of imprisonment will be very welcome. But I want the House to understand that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should be brief.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I wish to speak only on this. If we make penal statutes, we must accept it as a principle that the provisions constituting

the offence for imposing punishment should be specific, and not such as to give different opinions by different persons. Because, as we know, all the courts will construe it in a very strict manner. When you describe an offence more so when the punishment prescribed for that offence is 15 years of valuable life, it is very necessary that apart from "intent", some other act must also be proved.

Are we here going to accept this theory of Mr. Radha Raman that offences relating to human body described in the Penal Code, specially in respect of women, are in such menacing increase today that we are called upon to use our precious time to modify these provisions, which impose in very vague manner punishments on all types of acts, some of which are undoubtedly heinous, that is to say, those who have the luxury of a smile or the mortification of a frown should be immediately sent to jail for rigorous imprisonment for fifteen years?

I would urge upon Mr. Radha Raman to consider whether it is at all desirable. If, as in the case of the Sadhus and Sanyasis Bill, he withdraws it after discussion, if it is only for raising a discussion, it is certainly welcome. But if he is serious of getting it through, I would very earnestly urge upon him to reconsider the situation and withdraw the Bill. Because, the situation in which we are today is not frightening or menacing to such an extent that we should prescribe such a long term of imprisonment and such a heavy fine for offences, which have already been provided for in a more elaborate and more exhaustive way in our penal laws.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: This Bill, as far as it goes to give more protection to women on top of what is already provided by the Penal Code, must be welcomed by all women, because, in India today we have been promised everything by the Constitution, but, it has remained in the Constitution document and women perhaps do need as much protection and as much support as they may get. From that point of view, I welcome this Bill But, at the same time, I would like to say that there are some parts which are not well-defined. For instance, in clause (2) various offences put down like outrage of modesty, criminal assault, criminal force etc. these terms, as stated by the previous speakers, need more specific definition, because it is very difficult to know what constitute all these offences.

However, when we bring a Bill like this, I would like to point out that we already have legislation of this description. We have got the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Children Act, brought in ratification of the U.N. Convention. Then we have got the Penal Code itself.

Is this legislation going to prevent this kind of thing, if it exists now? Because, molestation, if it happens, happens because of vicious thinking. It is the thinking that has to be re-modelled, and not the legislation. That is necessary. In thinking we can only go back to the words of Mahatmaji himself, who said that in self-respecting India the honour and modesty of every woman should be the concern of every man just as if it were his own sisters. Till we view women in that light, I am afraid that no legislation is going to stop molestation, as Mr. Radha Raman visualizes it. At the same time, I would like to suggest something that could be taken up which would really prevent this sort of thing and help the administration.

I think the main thing to look into in cases like this is, is to find where the fault lies. In India today, particularly in rural areas, what is there to take the place of any kind of entertainment that we may wish to give people? There is very little. If we bring happiness and pleasure to the people, then much of this kind of behaviour would be in a diminishing scale, and not in an ascending scale.

When you look what civilisation has given us, we find that very often it

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

has given us the causes for this kind of thing. Look at the tribal areas. There is so much of mirth, life and laughter there after a hard day's work. There men and women have absolutely equal status. We have much to learn from them in that respect. After a hard day's work there is dancing, music and singing round the fire or under a flourishing flame of a forest. There is nothing but exuberance and joy. There is no molestation there of women as in the so-called civilised areas.

Then it is brought to the door of women, that much of this sort of behaviour takes place because of women's mode of dress. Some people say that uncivil behaviour is there because women have taken to Western style of dressing and beautifying themselves. Here I would only say that this again is vicious thinking, and it is not a woman's dress that is responsible for objectionable behaviour. Because, if you look into our literature, you will find that beautifully dressed women have been praised in ancient India.

You go and see the sculptures in Ajanta and Ellora. You will see that our old sculptures knew the grace and beauty of the human form with ornaments and embellishments. So, it is not the fact that women have taken to dressing in some way that provokes this kind of behaviour.

Then, I would say that the important thing is to train the minds and bodies of women to be strong and agile. For instance, in Japan every woman knows ju-jutsu. If they are strong in body, nothing will happen. Their bodies must be trained and made strong; their minds must be trained to be agile. Then they will feel confident that they will not be molested. The moment women attain that stature and dignity, there will be less of this kind of behaviour.

The working girls, coming far away from thier homes, must be provided with good hostels, where they can stay with safety and comfort. Economic conditions must be so brought about that marriage and families may be more and more possible. That is the only way in which this sort of behaviour can be curbed. To curb this behaviour, we have not to go far and look at other countries for inspiration. We need only go back to the lore of ancient India. We have the *Maha Bharata* where it has been stated that the princes Chitrangadha was described as:

प्रेम बले तिनी माता।
बाहु बले तिनी त्राता॥

She was the mother of her kingdom in her love; she was their protector with the strength of her arms. She was bold enough to tell Arjuna when he went to her: "I am not a Goddess, nor am I an ordinary woman nor will I be thrown crumbs of kindness to follow you wherever you may go. If you can treat me as your equal, then only you will know my full stature." That is the dignified attitude that we have to observe in India All women must feel, and all men must know, that women in India conform to that ideal.

देवी नहिं नहिं आमी सामान्य रमणी
पूजा करि राखिबे मा बाप से आमि नहिं
अवहेला करि रुशिबा राखिबे
पीछे से आमि नहीं।

We have to realise this. Then only this molestation, this sort of indignity to women will stop in India, and not by any legislation alone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think men and women should alternate in this discussion.

Shri Tyagi: But, according to Constitution, they must be treated on par.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Mr. Tyagi want to say anything?

Shri Tyagi: No.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am amazed at the speech of the hon. Member who spoke from the Opposition Benches to my right. The first question that he put was, how do you say that crime relating to molestation of women is on the increase. I think the answer to this question could be found in the pages of any newspaper whether it is written in English or in any of our regional languages. I feel that the whole of this world is passing through a strange kind of fever and this kind of behaviour is to be seen not only in India, but in all the countries in the world. If we read the fiction of today—not the high class fiction—which is very often seen in some of our Railway book stalls also and which is published in many countries of the world, we shall find that there is a wave of laxity so far as the behaviour of man towards woman is concerned. Nobody can deny this factor. I do not want to quote the instances which I have read in the papers in my own country. Somehow, there is a feeling these days that women are not respected as much as they should be.

I tell you that this is due to the new schools of psychology that have come into being. I do not want to go into the details of these schools of psychology. But, I tell you, these schools of contemporary psychology have done something to change man's behaviour towards woman and change it, I should say, not in a very desirable way. I do not want to say that perhaps the exponents of these schools of philosophy and psychology had that in their mind. Somehow, the effect of their teachings has been such as will not be conductive to the welfare of the partnership of both the sexes, men and women.

It has been said that this vice may persist in the towns, it is not to be seen in the rural areas. I beg to differ from this view. I think the human male all over the world, all over India, is the same whether he lives in a village or in a town. So, it is no use distinguishing between villages and cities in this case. On the other hand, I would say that so far as the villages are concerned, sometimes the behaviour has inclined to be more aggressive and brutal than the behaviour of the so-called city bred persons. Therefore, it is not a problem which can be described to be merely an urban problem, or a problem which is confined only to the big cities. It is a problem which envelops us at every step, everywhere. I must congratulate Shri Radha Raman for showing social awareness to this problem.

I also congratulate him for bringing forward this Bill whatever the fate of this Bill may be. The fate of Private Members' Bills is a tragic one. It is a fate which I do not wish even to my worst enemy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he also met the same fate?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have met it more often than is necessary. That is why I speak from personal experience.

Whatever the fate of this Bill might be,—I can see the fate of this Bill written over all the walls of this Chamber—it cannot be denied that we have got to educate the people so far as relationship between man and woman is concerned. I would say that it is not in terms of punishment that we can solve this problem. We can do so by means of education and that education cannot be got from the Indian Penal Code to which my hon. friend overthere made copious references. If the Indian Penal Code had been able to put an end to all the crime in the world, I think we would have been very happy long long ago. The Indian Penal Code sometimes acts

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

as a deterrent, acts sometimes as a warning. But, all the same, the crimes to which men have been prey all these years persist. Therefore, instead of seeking a solution of this very urgent social problem from the pages of the Indian Penal Code, old or new, we have got to find its solution in our homes, in our educational institutions, in our public institutions, and in all the media of communication that we have this time.

We are living in a world where the diffusion of knowledge has become a great force and where there are so many agencies for the propagation of knowledge—good knowledge. I would say that the etiquette to be observed when a man meets a woman, when a boy meets a girl, the decorum to be observed, etc. should be taught. When some years ago, I went to a country in the Far East, I was amazed to see that there were charts in every school, in every educational institution, charts which showed young men how they should behave towards young women, which showed how young women should behave towards young men. There was education given in decency, in good manners, in good conduct, in good public relations, in good social behaviour. I think that is a much more fundamental need of the world today: not only India. As I said in the beginning, this is a problem not confined to India, it is a problem which is a global problem. This is needed. It is our teachers who should be kept aware of it.

More than this, it is our homes where we should orientate the minds of young men and young women properly towards each other. It is also the function of our social welfare agency. In our country we have the Social Welfare Board. The Social Welfare Board is an agency which can take upon itself the education or guidance of people in this matter. The Social Welfare Board does not have its branches only in the cities of India, but also in the villages of India. It has a network of branches and as time passes, its incidence of usefulness goes on increasing. So, I say it is a problem for them to take in hand. Of course, there are other agencies also which work for the social good of this country. I believe those agencies should also take this in hand.

I agree with one of the speakers who preceded me when he said that we should train the minds of women, and their bodies also, so that they can resist any attempt of this kind. That is the ideal to be attained, and I think the womanhood all over the world, and the womanhood in India, is not in such a helpless condition as to be an easy prey to this kind of behaviour.

Our Prime Minister while making a speech somewhere said that there was one thing which he did not like, the women of India being called "abalas". "Abala" is a person destitute of strength, courage or things of that kind. Our Indian women are no longer "abalas", they are "balas"; they are full of courage and strength.

Sushri Maniben Patel (Anand): "Sabalas".

Shri D. C. Sharma: My Hindi is very defective, and my hon. friend who always asks me to speak in Hindi will see what has happened to me. I cannot choose the right Hindi word, and there is so much difference of opinion about it.

Our Prime Minister said that our ladies are no longer "abalas"; they have strength and moral courage. I think this is the kind of approach that we should make.

I am one of those who sometimes consult the dictionary. That is perhaps unfashionable, but I do so many things which are unfashionable, and this is one of them.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): That is natural for a professor of English.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Radha Raman has given the definition of "molestation" in such a way as to baffle anybody who knows English slightly as I do. I tried to look up the dictionary and I found that he has given an encyclopaedic meaning to the word "molestation". Anyhow, I have no quarrel with him, he can do so, but he has brought together so many things that I think he has in a way defeated the purpose of the Bill. I think he should have tried to restrict the scope, but he has brought in all kinds of things—indecent behaviour towards a woman, assault or criminal force, kidnapping, abduction, procuration or importation or wrongful confinement etc. He has tried to pack too many things into this, and I think this is no good for a social measure.

A social measure should be simple, direct and straightforward; a social measure should not be complex. It should hit the bull's eye, it should make straight for the real objective

15.55 hrs.

(SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*).

He has tried to bring too many things into it, and therefore I think this is one of the biggest drawbacks of this Bill.

Again, he has provided a punishment of 15 years with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000. Suppose some hypothetical young man is found guilty of this hypothetical bad behaviour. If he is to be given 15 years, I think the life of that hypothetical young man is blasted for ever. I think this is too much—15 years.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Fifteen hypothetical years!

Shri D. C. Sharma: And then Rs. 10,000. Who is going to pay Rs. 10,000? Rs. 10,000 is a very big sum. Of course, he thinks that it should be deterrent, but deterrence does not mean that you should make the punishment fantastically high or the fine fantastically exorbitant.

Therefore, I say that though the objectives of my friend Shri Radha Raman are very laudable, and something like that is needed not only in India but in other places also, I would submit most respectfully and most humbly that he has overshot the mark. He has tried to go beyond the limits which I think were necessitated by the social urgency of this matter.

I would, therefore, request the Deputy Home Minister, who luckily happens to be a lady of distinction....

An Hon. Member: The Chairman also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: .....through you, madam, that though Shri Radha Raman may be asked to withdraw the Bill today, the problem has not got to be ignored. This problem has got to be solved and something has got to be done. I would submit very respectfully to the lady Deputy Minister that the Home Ministry which is in charge not only of law and order in this country but also the good behaviour of the citizens of this country, should give thought to this problem and do something about it. It may be that they may do something about it by means of legislation; it may be that they may do something about it in some other form, but I say that for this kind of social disease, both types of remedies are necessary. The positive remedy of education should be there to educate the people in the canons of good behaviour, and also the legislative remedy should be there, so that people know that if they do not behave, the arm of the law is long enough to reach them. If this happens, I am sure Shri Radha Raman will have done a very useful social service to this country, and also other countries. I do not know if there is legislation in other countries, but sometimes we may be able to show

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the way in a very modest way to other countries, because this problem is not only endemic in our country but is found all over the world.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): सभानेत्री जी, श्री राधा रमण द्वारा जो बिल पेश किया गया है वह मेरे विचार में बहुत महत्व रखता है। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिससे कि इन हरकतों पर कुछ रोक हो सके।

माना कि भारतीय दंड विधान में इसके लिये काफी व्यवस्था है परन्तु छोटे मोटे अपराध इतने होते हैं कि उनके लिये जनता चाहती है कि कुछ न कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। इस बिल में १५ वर्ष की सजा तथा १० हजार रुपया जुर्माना की सजा की व्यवस्था की गयी है। यह तो बडे बड़े अपराधों के लिये होना चाहिये। परन्तु प्रतिदिन छोटी मोटी ऐसी घटनायें होती रहती हैं जिनका सबूत देना बहुत कठिन होता है लेकिन उन बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिये कुछ न कुछ कदम तो उठाना ही चाहिये ताकि जनता का इनसे बचाव हो सके। मैं नहीं जानती कि इन बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिये कानून कहां तक लाभदायक होगा। मै तो चाहती हूं कि महिलाओं को अपने में फिर से वह शक्ति पैदा करनी चाहिये जिससे कि ये बुराइयां दूर हों।

आजकल महिलाओं से ज्यादा लड़कियों को इन चीजों का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है क्योंकि उनको पढ़ाई के लिये और काम काज के लिये ज्यादा बाहर निकलना पड़ता है। वे इन हरकतों से बहुत परेशान हैं। उन्हें रक्षा की जगह अपमान मिलता है। जहां रक्षा की आशा होती है वहां उनको अपमान मिलता है। वे अपनी परम्परा के अनुसार किसी को कुछ कह नहीं सकतीं। समाज में भी कोई जगह नहीं है जहां वे जाकर अपनी बात कह सकें। और यह केवल एक जगह की बात नहीं है। भारत के अनेक हिस्सों में ऐसा होता है। लड़कियां कहीं मेले में या भीड़भाड़ में और मनोरंजन के स्थानों में जाने से घबराती हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि उनको उन स्थानों में जाना ही चाहिये। वे अगर वहां जाती हैं तो मन कड़ा करके जाती हैं। होता यह है कि उन्हें वहां अपमान-जनक शब्द सुनने पड़ते हैं। कहीं कहीं देखा गया है कि बस के स्टैंडों पर और साइकिलों पर चलते हुए उनसे अपमानजनक शब्द कहे जाते हैं। यहां तक कि इन अपमानजनक हरकतों से वे बड़ी परेशान हैं। अगर वे कहीं घूमने या दुकानों में जाती हैं तो उनका पीछा किया जाता है और झुंड के झुंड उनके पीछे रहते हैं। वे बेचारी कहां जायें और किससे कहें। मेरा विचार है कि इस चीज के कारण महिलाओं और पुरुषों के बीच एक खाई बननी जायेगी भरोसे के स्थान पर शंका ही शंका होगी जो कि बडी घातक सिद्ध हो सकती है। थोड़े लोगों को छाड़िये, आम जनता इस से परेशान है। कोई भी महिलाओं का अपमान होना पसन्द नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन कोई भी यह रास्ता नहीं ढूंढता कि इस बुराई को किस प्रकार दूर किया जाये। हमें सिर्फ लडकियों की चिन्ता नहीं करनी है। हमें लड़कों की भी चिन्ता करनी चाहिये कि उनका चरित्र कैसे ऊंचा उठेगा। आखिर उनका चरित्र भी ऊंचा उठाना चाहिये। शिक्षित वर्ग को ऐसा करते देख कर गुंडों की बहुत ज्यादा हिम्मत बढ़ जाती है। इनमें छोटे बड़े सभी उमर के होते हैं। यह चीज बहुत ज्यादा खतरनाक है।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं यह नहीं कह सकती कि यह बिल इन बुराइयों को दूर

करने में कहां तक सफल हो सकता है । हमें आखिर इन बुराइयों की जड़ को देखना चाहिये कि ये बुराइयां पैदा कहां से होती हैं और क्यों यह समाज में फैलती हैं । जब तक समाज इसकी पूरी तरह खोज नहीं करेगा तब तक हमें उम्मीद नहीं है कि ये बुराइयां दूर हो सकेंगी । ये हरकतें देखने और सुनने में तो छोटी मालूम होती हैं लेकिन लोगों से जाकर पूछिये, उन लड़कियों से जाकर पूछिये, उन महिलाओं से जाकर पूछिये जिन पर गुजरती है । मैं इसके लिये किसी को दोषी नहीं ठहराती लेकिन फिर भी समाज में जो बुराई हैं उसको दूर करने का कोई न कोई रास्ता ढूंढना चाहिये ।

एक वक्त था जब औरतें बहुत अच्छी तरह इन चीजों का मुकाबला करती थीं । उनको करना भी चाहिये क्योंकि उनको आगे देश का बहुत सा काम संभालना है । लेकिन आज वह चीज हममे बहुत दूर चली गयी है। अगर ऐसा न होता तो पिछले दस सालों में जो घटनायें घटी वे न घटती । मैं नहीं कह सकती कि शिक्षा में फर्क आ गया है या किसी और चीज में, लेकिन मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगी कि ऐसा कुछ जरूर होना चाहिये जिससे कि हमारे समाज से यह बुराई निकल जाये ।

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri Hem Barua.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकारावाद): बहिनों को बोलने का भी मौका दीजिये ।

सभापति महोदया : जरा ठहर जाइयेगा ।

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): We must protect our interests also.

Mr. Chairman: Both sides will be given chances to speak.

Shri Hem Barua: I have gone through the Punishment for Molestation of Women Bill about half an hour ago, and I must say that I am taken aback as to why this Bill should have been introduced at all, because there is no necessity of a Bill like this. But then I can understand the sincerity of Shri Radha Raman, and that it is because of the sincerity, because of his fear that our women are molested and this social evil is there, that he has sought to introduce this Bill in this House. I congratulate him on that score for having introduced this Bill here.

At the same time, I feel that this is not a problem to be solved by means of a Bill like this or by any amount of legislation. This is a problem, which, as I have described, is a social problem. I am afraid Shri Radha Raman has put his blind eye on the telescope and sees a panorama of molested women before his eyes through the telescope. If he would have tried to look at the problem from the social angle, he would not have introduced this Bill at all I feel that this is a social problem. In our country, there are instances of molestation of women, of course, and there are unhappy incidents too. At the same time, we have to view the problem from the social angle.

What about our society? We talk of the past and say that the past was golden; the past was romantic and men and women met together, fought together, read together, wrote together and built up a common social life. But what is happening today? Under the inroads of the so-called automobile civilisation, we have lost the groping of the past, the moorings of the past, and we are groping for light in darkness; and that light is yet to come. We have lost our old values. At the same time, we have yet to build up a new set of values.

If we move about in our society now, we find there is restriction, there is no freedom of movement, and there is no free mixing of the sexes. We do not have a wider conception of life. When a boy goes out with a girl in our country, the first question that is asked is: 'Are they going to marry'?

[Shri Hem Barua]

And let me state one of my own experiences in this connection. When I was a young man, I had the opportunity of going out with a girl in a first class railway compartment, and there was nobody else in the compartment. After four or five days when I came back to the town, there was a lot of rumour about me, saying 'This man is going to marry that girl', as if no man and woman and no boy and girl can meet without the idea of marriage and without the idea of a joint life. Free mixing of the sexes is absent in this country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Did the hon. Member talk with her in the compartment?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not reply.

Shri Hem Barua: My hon. friend who is very good to me always is much interested in knowing whether I talked with her. I talked with her. It is quite natural for a man to talk with a woman. But then, what happens? This is the sorry spectacle of things that we see in our country.

I did not agree with Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri when she spoke of the relation between men and women in the villages, for instance. She condemned the relation between men and women in the villages, but had a word of praise for the relation between men and women in the cities, because as she conceives the city men are more civilised and more educated and so on.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I did not condemn the relation between men and women in the villages.

Shri Hem Barua: She paid a compliment to the tribal men and women. This is a fact, and I know a lot about these tribal people, because I have been to these hills in Assam on more than one occasion and I have seen how healthy their life is, how healthy their social sanctions are! Boys and girls can go out together into the harvest field, into the waters of the streams, into the caves of the mountains and dance and sing in honour of one another under the lure of the moonlight. That is a romantic spectacle and when they have their freedom to mix, freedom to dance, freedom to sing, freedom to drink and roll, you do not find that sort of apprehension that is found in this Bill. It is only in a society that is crippled, cabined and confined that women are molested; it is only in a society that is crippled, cabined and confined that you find the need for a Bill of this kind. They do not have any fun or merriment, as Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri said.

I just remember what I read in Bertrand Russell's book: *Conquest of Happiness*. For the middle-class population, what are their items of mirth or elements of joy? Listening to the radio or going to the cinema? These are only two things—listening to the radio if that family can provide a set or going to the film if they have money in the pocket. These are the only items of merriment or enjoyment and when that natural desire, that natural instinct is suppressed, we find some unnatural channels. That is what happens in our society. We want to suppress the natural urge of a man to meet a woman, to talk with a woman, to mock with a woman and when this natural urge is stultified or is sought to be suppressed, then from the light it goes into the darkness of the underground world and there you find a lot of social confusion and social evils. I would have very much liked my friend, Shri Radha Raman, to have removed these social evils first before bringing this Bill here in this House.

What has happened in the West for instance? Somerset Maugham has said that the greatest revolution that the West has witnessed today is the

revolution of the sexes and that is because of the invention of scientific methods of contraceptives. The so-called idea of chastity is not there. There is a great revolution of the mind and the relation of the sexes there. Here we find coercion, intimidation and we find there is always a fear and apprehension of being found out, an apprehension of being discovered and that is why we take shelter under the shady ways of life. That is what we have in this country. My own view is, if there had been a hearty, healthy relation, a free atmosphere and scope for boys and girls for mixing in our society, there would have been no molestations of this sort.

There is another factor also and that is we as a people have lost all sense of values. I have no doubt about it. Prof. Sharma has spoken about the code of conduct to be taught to the boys; I agree with him, but does India have a code of conduct today? We do not have it. We do not know how to behave with one another. We do not have social sanctions; we are in a chaos today.

My friends have said that this is particularly meant for the young boys and girls, college boys and girls, because of their indiscipline. I do not think so; if Mr. Radha Raman had that idea in his mind, I do not agree with him.

It is quite natural for a young boy to meet a young girl. The young girl might be a college girl and the young boy might be a college boy—it does not matter. If we say that this urge is limited to the boys and girls, I would rather say that it is not limited merely to the boys and girls whenever they meet each other. Often we find this urge in people who are fairly advanced in life also. Or else Bernard Shaw would not have said; "Every man over forty is a scoundrel". That is what he said, because he had this in mind, the old man inviting the youngman in sex-life.

Another thing is about the punishment. This Bill introduces a deterrent punishment. How deterrent it is, it will be very difficult to say. He defines molestation as including 'indecent behaviour towards a woman'. This might be very elastic. It might give scope for so many doubts and so many interpretations. A young boy might whistle or wink at a young girl. I think winking or wishtling is no offence. It cannot be an offence. Similarly smiling at a fine face is no offence. Girls are like flowers to be admired and smiled at. If smiling at flowers or girls might be an offence, an offence that might be dealt with by punishment of imprisonment for 15 years or fine upto Rs. 10,000, then let Allah protect all boys and girls together from such a nefarious sanction. Let Allah protect us from a Bill like this.

I do not have anything more to say. As far as I think, this Bill must be rejected.

श्रीमती मिनीमाता (बलोदा बाजार-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभानेत्री महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करती हूं। इससे जनता और महिला वर्ग का कितना भला हो सकता है, वह तो मैं नही कह सकती, परन्तु मैं चाहती हूं कि अपने संविधान के मुताबिक इस प्रकार के कुछ बिल महिलाओं के लिये होना आवश्यक है। मैं बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातों में नही जाना चाहती हूं। हमारे साथ और हमारी नौजवान लड़कियो के साथ जो छेड़खानी होती है, मैं उस के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं।

आप देखेंगी कि जितनी ही शिक्षा ज्यादा हो रही है, उतनी ही लड़कों के द्वारा लडकियों को छेड़ने में वृद्धि हो रही है। उस को एक फैशन बना लिया गया है। मै यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस बिल का अभिप्राय यह है कि जो आदमी लड़कियों और महिला-वर्ग के साथ छेड़खानी करें, उन को दण्ड दिया जाये,

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता]

परन्तु इस सदन के वातावरण से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि औरतों को ही दण्ड दिया जाये, क्योंकि वे ज्यादातर शृंगार करती हैं। और शायद हमारे भाइयों के विचार में किसी युग में शृंगार नहीं था। क्या आप मानेंगे कि गए युगों में शृंगार कितना ज्यादा था? और शृंगार को कितनी श्रेष्ठता दी गई थी, उस को शायद आप भूल गए हैं। उस युग में भी चेहरे पर लगाने के लिये और होंठ लाल करने के लिये पदार्थ होते थे। उस युग में भी लड़कियां उबटन लगाती थी और बहुत शृंगार करती थी। इस युग में समय कम होने के कारण शृंगार के लिये बनी बनाई चीज मिलती हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि शृंगार करना कोई गुनाह नही है। शृंगार की चीजे भी अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिये हम उन को देते हैं। जो औरतें अपनी इच्छा से शृंगार करती है, वे सब अपने स्वार्थ के लिये ऐसा करती है। चारों युगो में औरतो के लिये शृंगार एक श्रेष्ठ चीज रही है।

हम यहां पर जनता के सेवक बन कर आए हैं और जबान से हम कहते हैं कि हम सेवक है, परन्तु हमारे साथ सेवा का नाता निभाने में—औरतों की सेवा और उन के हित के लिये कोई कार्य करने में—शायद हम आनाकानी करेंगे। जब इस सदन से हम को कोई आशा नही है, तो बाहर से यह आशा बहुत कम है। आज के युग में यह कहा जाता है कि महिलाये राष्ट्र की निर्माता है, परन्तु महिलाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने में, उन की प्रगति के लिये कोई कदम उठाने में और उन को बराबरी के अधिकार देने में हमारे भाई हिचकचाते हैं। इस के मायने ये है कि वे हम को बराबरी में ले कर अपने राष्ट्र के लिये कार्य करने के लिये तैयार नही हैं।

इस बिल के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस का पास होना निहायत आवश्यक है। यह ठीक है कि इस से कुछ होना जाना नहीं है और यह कानून बन जाये, तो वह लागू भी नहीं होगा। परन्तु मैं कहूंगी कि हमारे भाई साहबान अपनी भावनाओं को बदलें ताकि जो लोग हमारे प्रति अनादर का व्यवहार करते हैं, उन को ऐसा करने से रोक जा सके। आज कहीं अगर कोई लड़की साइकिल पर जाती है, तो उन को छेड़ने वाले दौड़ कर उस के कैरियर पर चढ़ जाते है या धक्का मार कर उस को साइकिल से गिरा देते हैं। मैं ऐसे कई उदाहरण बता सकती हूं। हमारे पड़ौस में एक पंजाबी है, जिन की तीन लड़कियां है। वे पढ़ने जाती है। कुछ लड़के उन के साथ छेड़ खानी करते हैं। उन को समझाया गया है कि ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये, पर वे नहीं मानते है। आखिर उन तीनों लड़कियों की पढ़ाई छुड़ानी पड़ी। यदि कोई लड़की शरमीली हुई और झेंपती हुई, तो इस वातावरण मे तो उस का जीवन बरबाद हो जाता है। मैं को-ऐजूकेशन के खिलाफ नही हूं। मैं चाहती हू कि को-एजूकेशन हो और हमारे महिला-वर्ग की आत्म-शक्ति सबल हो, ताकि वे बराबर के अधिकार प्राप्त कर सकें और बराबरी में पुरुषो के साथ मिल कर कार्य कर सके और वे ये अनुभव न करें कि हम आदमियों के साथ काम कर रही हैं या औरतों के साथ। महिलाओ में यह शक्ति होनी चाहिये कि हमारे भाई औरतों के साथ अपनी बहिनों जैसा व्यवहार करे और समझ कि औरतो के साथ छेड़खानी करना हमारे राष्ट्र के लिये घातक है।

मैं जब गांवों में जाती हूं, तो देखती हूं कि गांव वाले अपनी लड़कियों को दूसरी तीसरी श्रेणी तक ही पढ़ाते हैं और फिर उन को स्कूल से छुड़ा लेते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में वे साफ शब्दों में कहते हैं कि शहरों में नौजवान लड़कियां

पड़ती हैं और लोग उन के साथ छेड़खानी करते हैं। हम को यह नहीं सुहाता, हम इन को मार डालेंगे या मर जायेंगे। गांवों में अभी भी यह वाणी सुनी जाती है।

यह भी बहुत आवश्यक है कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र को ऊंचा करने के लिये स्कूलों में समुचित शिक्षा दी जाये, ताकि वे लड़कों और लड़कियो को बराबर समझें और उन को ऐसा अनुभव न हो कि लड़के और लड़कियां अलग अलग कार्य करें और अलग अलग कार्य करने में ही हम लोगों की सफलता है, बल्कि वे यह अनुभव करें कि हमारे बीच में कोई खाई नही है और हम सब बराबर हैं।

Shri Jaipal Singh: I feel I must support this Bill but with a certain amount of mental reservation. I wish Shri Radha Raman would agree to have this Bill redrafted because as far as I can view the language, there is plenty of scope for blackmail in this Bill. We have to be r in mind that aspect.

The mental reservation I make is that the males also need protection. I belong to a society which has been fairly portrayed by my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, where men and women are equal in position, they have a free life, where there is very high morality as compared to other sections of the Indian community. I do not say this by way of self-praise. But the picture we see today of these very people is one which is fraught with very dangerous consequences. They happen to live in areas which are the mineral depositaries of this great country where factories, mines, quarries are springing up every day and there is a recurrent adulteration of non-tribal population. Go anywhere you like, you find that the impact of the incursion of non-tribal people is having a very unhealthy result. I will only quote what Col. Chatterjee, no more in the land of the living, but one of the most eminent venereologists that India ever had, told me about 18 years ago. He said that in Chota Nagpur, about 50 years ago, V. D. was unknown; but that in Jamshedpur today if you go to the Chief Medical Officer he will tell you that incidence of V. D. there today is something over 80 per cent.

Chairman, I need not multiply instances to indicate what I mean. The danger to the tribal people has become more and more serious, whether it is a mela, whether it is when they visit the towns or whether it is when the non-tribal people visit their forests and their villages; all the time this danger of what Shri Radha Raman calls molestation and much worse is there.

Now, as far as I am concerned, I think the tribal people, on the whole, excepting those who live in the periphery of industrial areas can look after themselves. But, there are areas in India where, we must bear in mind, the matriachal system of marriage obtains. Now, do the women need protection in that form of society or the men? Let us not be suffragists and plead the cause of women only.

I think Shri Radha Raman should secure your permission to withdraw this Bill and have it redrafted so that —as in the Constitution man includes woman—if a particular crime is inhuman and indecent, whether the assault is on women or men, the gravity of the situation, to my mind, is exactly the same. I think the punishment should be for both sides.

My hon. friend, Prof. Sharma seems to be concerned more with young people and he was objecting to the penal provisions in this particular Bill. Chairman, I think, you will agree that your experience and my experience must be about the same that it is the old bachelors who are far more dangerous than young people. I think old bachelors.... (*Interruption*). I speak from personal experience. I think

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

they think age will cover everything they may say or do. You know that sort of story. 'I am old enough to be your grandfather; just come in.' We must all agree that in cities like Delhi and other cities of a metropolitan character, where there is no normal city development—cities are growing in slums, slums upon slums, this type of danger is one which is there. This danger is a veritable one. It is there. So, if the Indian Penal Code or the other Acts are not adequate to cope with the situation, I do think legislation is called for. But I would again request my hon. friend Shri Radha Raman not to be so soft towards women. They are not so soft in the 20th century. Let us not make that mistake. They are not living in glass houses any more. Now we have a Constitution giving equal opportunities as far as the law is concerned. I fully agree with Mr. Barua that they must be in a position to stand up for themselves. Men cannot be carrying them in their arms all the while. This is a temporary thing. When people say malicious things when he travelled in a train or in a jungle I did not quite follow what he was saying—for which he was not responsible. . .

Shri Hem Barua: Rumours.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If my hon. friend will worry about rumours, I think he better change his sex; if rumours are going to agonise him, that will lead him nowhere. I do feel that there is too much in our country today of this sufferegetting attitude that the women are being persecuted and suppressed. I belong to a society where women are on top. Why cannot the rest of the so-called advanced society do so? We are backward people. Why cannot you take a little bit from us? If women have got to be careerists, if they must be politicians as they have been in the past and did a splendid job in the freedom struggle, there was no molestation in those days. What is this new compunction that Shri Radha Raman is building up in his heart?

Mr. Chairman: It is not for politicians.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is inhuman, it is indecent—they say. There is that attitude. The sooner the orthodox society—I am using the word 'orthodox' in its pedantic sense—makes up its mind that women have also souls, self-respect and they are also the builders of the family and the nation, the better it is for them. I maintain that if any protection is called for at all, it is called for men also.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : सभानेत्री महोदया, यह जो बिल राधा रमण जी ने यहां पर पेश किया है मैं इस का स्वागत नही करती हूं और न ही इस का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये। मैं उन से विनम्र निवेदन करती हूं कि वह इसको एक दम विदड्रा कर लें। बहुत से भाई बहिनों ने इस पर हुई बहस में भाग लिया है और अपने विचार प्रकट किये है। आप लोग बहनों और माताओ को अच्छा समझते हैं, पावन और पवित्र चरित्र वाली समझते है और मैं समझती हूं आप को ऐसा समझना भी चाहिये। उन में आज भी आत्म शक्ति है और वे अपनी रक्षा कर सकती है। लेकिन आवश्यकता दूसरी चीजों की है, इस तरह के बिल यहा लाने की नही। जब आप लोग किताबें लिखते हैं तो बहनों के बारे मे लिखते हैं और जब तस्वीरें बनाते है तो बहनों को ले कर बनाते है। आप लोग और कुछ बनाने की बात को सोचते ही नही हैं।

मैं इस बात मे गौरव महसूस करती हूं कि मैं बहुत सी बहनो के चरित्र को मा की तरह जानती हूं। आज जो बुरी बाते होती है वे किस की गलती से होती हैं और उन को कैसे रोका जा सकता है, यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। मैं समझती हूं कि कानून बना देने से या रूल्स तथा रेगुलेशंस बना देने से कुछ काम नही हो सकता है। इस बिल मे आप ने हंसी मजाक करने के अपराध मे पंद्रह साल की कैद और १०,००० रुपये जुर्माने के रखे हैं। आप लोगों

को बाजार चलते पकड़ सकते हैं। अगर आप उन को पकड़ते हैं तो आज उन के पास देने के लिये इतना पैसा भी नहीं है। मैं समझती हूं कि इस बिल को लाने में उन की नियत अच्छी नहीं थी और मैं इस का स्वागत नहीं करती हूं। मैं चाहती हूं कि इस रिस्पेक्टेबल हाउस में आप बहनों के लिये अच्छी चीज लावें और हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे। आप ऐसी चीजे इस हाउस में लाये जिन का हम स्वागत कर सकें। लेकिन इस तरह का बिल ला कर बहस करना ठीक नहीं है। मैं मानती हूं कि यहां पर बैठे हुए हमारे भाइयों के दिलों में हमारे प्रति आदर भाव है और यह होना भी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं चाहती हूं और आप इसे स्वीकार करें कि औरतों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली सभी चीजें औरतों की कमेटी में जिस की अध्यक्षता हमारी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हों, जानी चाहिये, और उस की स्वीकृति से उन को यहां पर लाने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये।

आप ने इस बिल में पनिश्मेंट की क्लाज रखी है। लेकिन पनिश्मेंट से कुछ नहीं बनता है। इस बुराई की रोक थाम करने के लिये हमें हिम्मत से काम लेना होगा। अगर कहीं पर कोई आदमी या लड़का शरारत करता है तो हमें चाहिये कि हम चार पांच मिल कर उस का सुधार करने के लिये उस की माता के पास, उस के पिता के पास जायें, और उस के माता पिता उसको ठीक राह पर डालें। अगर लड़कियों में हिम्मत नहीं होती है तो उन को चाहिये कि वे अपने माता पिता को बता दें। अभी मेरी एक बहिन ने उन लड़कियों का जिक्र किया है जिन्हों ने अपनी पढ़ाई बन्द कर दी है। मैं समझती हूं कि पढ़ाई बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिये थी और उस व्यक्ति के सुधार के उपाय करने चाहियें। हंसी मजाक करने से काम नहीं चलता है घर पर अच्छी ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहियें और उन को अच्छे वातावरण में पाला जाना चाहिये। ऐसा देखा गया है कि बड़े लोग भी इस तरह के हंसी मजाक करते हैं। यह बहुत बुरी चीज है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। ऐसे काम वही लोग करते हैं, जो इरिस्पांसिबल होते हैं जो कुछ काम धंधा नहीं करते हैं, जो पढ़ाई लिखाई नहीं करते हैं, जो बेकार फिरते हैं हमारी बहिनों को बैठ कर के इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

हमारी बहिनों ने आजादी की तहरीक में बहुत काम किया है और अच्छा नाम कमाया है। अब यह जो बुरी चीज सोसायटी में है, इस को दूर करने का काम भी उन को अपने सिर पर लेना चाहिये। भाई तथा बहिनें अलग अलग नहीं हैं, समाज के ये दोनों एक ही अंग हैं। आज देखा जाता है कि बहुत सी बहिनों की शादी नहीं होती है और इसका एक बड़ा कारण डावरी है। इस वास्ते अगर आप को बहनों के सम्बन्ध में कोई बिल लाना ही था तो इस डावरी की प्रथा को कम करने के लिये लाना चाहिये था और मैं खुश होती। दक्षिण में तो शादी में बहुत ज्यादा पैसा मांगा जाता है। मैं चाहती हूं कि जब कोई लड़का पैसा मांगे या किसी ओर से भी पैसे की मांग की जाये तो सारे के सारे खानदान को गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाये। इस तरह का बिल क्यों नहीं लाया गया, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। अब जो बिल लाया गया है, इस को देख कर मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ है। अगर आज हम किसी को दोष दे सकते हैं तो समाज को ही दे सकते हैं, और पनिश्मेंट भी समाज को ही दे सकते हैं। एक लड़का एक शादी कर लेता है और उस के बाद दूसरी शादी करना चाहता है। अब दूसरी शादी करवा लेता है तो हम लोग बहुत खुश होते हैं। मजाक करते हैं और इस चीज का स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन हम लड़की की जिन्दगी की ओर ध्यान नहीं देते। उस की जिन्दगी बरबाद हो जाती है। ऐसी चीजों के बारे में हमें बिल लाने चाहियें थे।

हमारे भाई लोग ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे होते हैं। आज यहां पर इक्वेलिटी की बात कही गई है। मैं इस को सुनना नहीं चाहती हूं और न मैं इस को सुनने के लिये तैयार ही हूं।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

यह तो एक बकरी को ले कर उस का मुकाबला एक बड़े पशु से करना है । बहनों की आदतें अलग है, उन का रहन सहन अलग है । आज यह कहा जाता है कि औरतें सबल हैं । मैं समझती हूं कि आत्म बल जिस में होता है वही सबल होता है । केवल मात्र कह देने से या स्टाम्प लगा देने से कोई सबल नही हो सकता है । पकड़ने की हिम्मत होनी चाहिये, उस में आत्मशक्ति होनी चाहिये । जो त्याग कर सकता है, सैक्रीफाइस कर सकता है, वही सबल कहला सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे राधा रमण जी अपने इस बिल को जल्दी से विदड्रा कर लें और इस पर और अधिक बहस नहीं होनी चाहिये । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम बहनों को, लडकों को तथा लड़कियों को अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दें और उन के विचारों को अच्छी ओर लगायें । यदि हमने ऐसा किया तो इस बुराई का अन्त होना कोई मुश्किल काम नही रह जायेगा ।

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): When we consider this Bill, I think we are on the wrong path, because we are going to provide punishment for molestation of women. I think that this punishment for persons who offend women should be left to the women.

Supposing a boy or a naughty person whistles or smiles against a certain woman, then, if the woman takes up this question by herself and takes the law in her hands and gives a punishment, the question will end there. We have got the Indian Penal Code wherein there are so many provisions. They have been there for so many years. It has worked very well. I think no protest against the working of the Indian Penal Code has come in.

At the same time, we find that this problem of molestation and punishment therefor has not been solved. Therefore, my submission to this House will be that this is not the proper way of dealing with it.

Now, what we have seen and heard here is one of the specimens of a Bill which cannot be called a good law at all. For a good law, it must be a precise one and to the point. The most important thing in any Bill is the definition. We find in the definition so many things put together. For instance, molestation, indecent behaviour, abduction, etc. And for all these things, only one punishment is there, and that punishment is one of rigorous imprisonment for 15 years. It is like the law that one found in the legal history of England, when that country was in primitive ages. Then, the English law provided hanging as the punishment for theft or forgery, as in section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

We are not going back to those ages. We are going forward, and hence, if this sort of definition is turned into a law, this would be a bad law. Therefore, on technical grounds also, it cannot be a good thing.

Secondly, this offence of molestation should be looked into on two considerations. One is from the social point of view and the other from the point of view of intention. There are persons who by nature are sex offenders, and for that purpose, some psychologists or doctors are needed. Further, we must see to the circumstances. We have to educate the children, men and women as well as boys and girls in a certain way that they will look to these things in the right and proper prospective. Then, such offences will come to an end.

Mr. Chairman: I would just like to know from Shri Radha Raman whether he wants the right of reply.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): Shall I begin?

Mr. Chairman: Not now. I shall call the hon. Minister. How many minutes does Shri Radha Raman require for his reply? Five minutes will do, I suppose.

Shri Radha Raman: Ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I think we must finish soon. I shall now call the hon. Minister, and then Shri Radha Raman can reply.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon) *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid I cannot call any other hon. Member.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Madam Chairman, the mover, Shri Radha Raman, while trying to devise deterrent measures for the misbehaving male, has landed himself in a state of confusion. Though his object is laudable, his presentation is bad, as you will see from the Bill. The object that he has in view brings us down to the basic fundamental relationship between the two sexes. How is that to be regulated? According to the mover of the Bill, it has to be done by legislation of a drastic nature.

If we analyse the Bill before general comments are made, most of the hon. Members in this House have stated that molestation is not easily defined, and "indecent behaviour" can be interpreted from man to man and woman to woman in the light in which each individual considers a thing decent or indecent.

The Bill does not seek any particular amendment of any particular section. It covers the common law. We have the Indian Penal Code. We have got sections 342, 354, 366, 366-A, 366-B and so on; all that is there. But there is something wrong if with all the laws existing in the statute-book we still have to look for in the dark for regulation of human behaviour.

As Mr. Jaipal Singh just now said, our—shall I say—primitive society was free from this molestation. But while the mover wants to protect the woman, let him not try to rob her of her strength. We do not want to be protected through the measure that shall rob us of our strength. I do admit that as urbanisation and industrialisation grows, these problems of social behaviour patterns rise and take aggressive forms. But for that we do not need a Freud or Adler to tell us what must be done. Social problems have to be tackled at the level of agencies run by society, may be governmental, may be non-governmental.

But when we come down to human character, we have to admit that these evils that we see around us, especially so in the cities, have arisen because of certain inhibitions. The human mind and the human body have very intricate mechanisms, and there have to be outlets. We have to move fast. As someone from that side suggested, we have to make greater facilities and greater amenities, along with social education for our masses, to bring mirth and laughter in their lives. What do we see today? Such trends in society have to be fought against.

The Pornographic literature and advertisements, the cinema and the shop-window, all those trends that break down the standard of morality, are they going to be rectified by the mover by this measure? Human passions cannot be regulated by human legislation. And we in this century have come to believe and be convinced that human character, however depraved, still can be reclaimed, and the older methods of retribution and torture and punishment must yield to better methods of reformation. It may be the human urge, as the saying goes, the spirit is willing, the flesh is weak.

Today, if you see state-wise, especially in our cities, I may say that the Bombay Government has taken some kind of a step to fight this evil of these roaming Romeos. Let us not forget the Juliets also. There in Bombay, they have made surprise

[Shrimati Alva]

squads to go round and take charge of the misbehaving male. But, even then, with a legislation like this, we shall be only touching the fringe of this problem. As it was rightly put by one of the Members, with the Indian Penal Code, comprehensive as it is, we have not been able to do away with crime. Certainly this measure which looks so drastic, 15 years and fine extending to Rs. 10,000, sounds a monstrosity. A man who is able to pay Rs. 10,000 is not going to go round your streets. He has other ways and means. It is the poor and it is the misguided youth whose passions are formed by bad literature, by bad films, by bad advertisements and so many other factors, bad housing, pushing up the age of marriage and so many other contributory factors which make this evil exist to such an extent as we find it today.

Therefore, I agree with some of the hon. Lady Members here who said that to deal with the misbehaving male must lie within the powers and strength of women. Correct thinking and correct relationship is a concern of the women. It is said the woman has her rights and equality of opportunity has been guaranteed by the Constitution. Our ancient past is oft-quoted as the golden age. But, since the ancient past, we have come today through a recent decadent civilisation, in which the woman lost her place. I do not think that such a Bill should be accepted in this House and I am happy to see that all round it has been expressed that this Bill should be rejected. As such, I feel that the hon. Mover will take recourse to other methods to eradicate this evil.

No disease is cured by treating its symptoms. The evil is deep-rooted in society. Something is wrong, rotten in our State and the social strata of the different people. The basic human character is given to a man or woman in his first surroundings, that is, the family, in those surroundings in which he finds himself and then the social agencies such as the school and the other institutions that he goes through. I do not wish to take more of the time of the House. I urge on the hon. Mover that though his object is laudable, the provisions of this Bill are not feasible, are impracticable. I want to assure the hon. Member who spoke from that side that this evil must engage the attention of the Government. All evils and all problems are engaging the attention of Government. At the State Government level, I think this is a case that has to be tackled State-wise.

There was another hon. Member who said that in his State this evil hardly exists. This evil cannot exist where men and women are equal partners in life. This evil can exist only when the mental reservation is there to look upon the fairer sex as the weaker sex, but let measure you here that the fairer sex should never be looked upon or considered as the weaker sex, as we are trying to build up a new society and a new nation. I earnestly urge the Mover to withdraw this Bill with the explanation that I have given.

Mr. Chairman: May I ask Shr Radha Raman if he desires to with draw.

Shri Radha Raman: I just want to say something.

Mr. Chairman: Is he pressing?

Shri Radha Raman: That I wil decide.

Mr. Chairman: What I would lik to know is whether he is pressing hi Bill or wants to withdraw.

Shri Radha Raman: I will with draw it, but I have to say something about the remarks made and othe things that have been said.

Mr. Chairman: On the question of withdrawal I think he can make a small speech.

Shri Radha Raman: That is what I am going to do.

I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have expressed themselves on the Bill that I had moved in the previous session of Parliament and which is being further considered today. I am also thankful to those who have not questioned my sincerity in brining this Bill. I am also thankful to the hon. Minister who has called the object of this Bill to be laudable and stated that the evil to which I have drawn attention is there and deserves the attention of the State Governments and that of the Centre.

I am, however, not very happy to see that some of the hon. Members who represented men spoke in terms which somehow annoyed one hon. lady Member here, that the Bill should not have come at all.

It is admitted that there are already in the Indian Penal Code provisions of such a nature where punishments are given for offences like kidnapping, abduction etc. I have only added one more word "molestation" in the definition. Since I am not a lawyer I may have made some mistakes and there may be some shortcoming in the definition, but I think the House was quite competent, and the hon. friends who spoke could certainly have improved upon the definition, and I would have accepted their amendment. They have also taken objection to my extending the term from 10 to 15 years in some cases, and to the fine of Rs. 10,000. I am sorry that it was not taken into consideration that that was the maximum punishment which was suggested. It did not mean that even for small offences that punishment should be given.

17 hrs.

Some hon. Members were ridiculing this idea by saying that there was indecent behaviour from women's side towards men. I do not deny that there may be some women in our country who are aggressive, but I have yet to see as many women as there are men of that type. I can say with my own experience, and the letters that I have received and the correspondence that I have exchanged that there are thousands of men and thousands of boys of school-going and college-going age who are doing a lot of mischief, and they are making a hell of the life of our girls and our women.

It was to prevent that that I had brought forward this measure. I know that this has its own shortcomings. As I said in the beginning, I am a layman. I am not a good draftsman, nor am I a lawyer who can go deep into the matter of definition and be as precise as the members want.

Now, I have a few suggestions to make to the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs. Since the fate of this Bill is going to be what generally is the fate of most of the non-official Bills, I have to withdraw this Bill, but I have to make a few suggestions, and I hope these suggestions will receive the fullest consideration of the Central Government and also the attention of the State Governments and something more effective will be done by them to face this evil.

One suggestion which I want to make is that the present provisions of the Indian Penal Code should be examined, and there should be some modifications made in order to meet the changed conditions. The existing provisions were drafted long long ago and in a different atmosphere. Now, the society is growing, and we are all independent, and as Shri Hem Barua and Shri Jaipal Singh have said, our society is greatly improving, and women are also getting bolder and bolder. In fact, as one hon. Member said, there have been instances where a smile is met with a frown. And I think that we will meet with

[Shri Radha Raman]

more and more of such instances because women should be stronger and stronger. They are getting education and they are also being trained. They meet freely in order to live a healthy life and not for any indecent or unhealthy activities. Therefore, there is no doubt that they should be stronger. But I certainly feel that the provisions of the Indian Penal Code require some modification in the changed conditions of today.

We should have a special civil dress police squad, recruitment for which should be made from among trained social workers. In such cases as come to light or as are reported, the enquiries which are made should be entirely confidential, because in the present state of our society, no woman will like that a report should go to any police station, and no parent would like that any report should go into the hands of the police. Then, there should be special courts, where there should be women judges to try the cases. The court proceedings should be in camera and simple, speedy and inexpensive. In the case of adolescents and young men, corrective institutions should be established in various places.

As regards the deterrent punishment which I have provided for, it has been said that it is already provided for in the Indian Penal Code. But I only wanted some enhancement of it. But if it is felt that with these suggestions matters could be improved, then I would be quite happy. So many hon. Members have said that the object of the Bill is laudable, and have drawn attention to the fact that there is an evil which requires attention, and since they have said that the Bill as it is before the House will not serve the purpose in view, I beg leave to withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

(The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn)

Mr. Chairman: It is five minutes past five now. I will take the opinion of the House whether the House is willing to sit for another 45 minutes, the additional time taken for the earlier business.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I may be allowed two minutes to move my Bill at least.

Mr. Chairman: First, I have to take the opinion of the House whether the House desires to continue the sitting.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Chairman: Then this can continue the next day.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want onl two mintes to move the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member forgets that balloting is done for two Private Members' Bills days so that there is no fear of his Bill lapsing.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adojourned ti Eleven of the Clock on Monday, th 24th February, 1958.

[*Friday, 21st February 1958*]

		Columns
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1877—1914
S.Q. No.	*Subject*	
370	Stainless Steel	1877—79
371	Pay and Allowance of Auxiliary Air Force men	1879
372	Pakistanis in Jammu and Kashmir	1880—82
374	Study of South Indian Languages	1882—84
375	Ancient Paintings	1884-85
376	Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi	1885-86
377	Oil near Dasuya in Punjab	1886
378	Artificial Earth Satellites	1887-88
379	Replica of Warship "Argosy"	1889
381	Loan to Madhya Pradesh	1889-90
382	M.E.S. Review Committee	1890-91
384	Steel Alloy Plant at Rourkela	1891
386	Wynad Colonisation Scheme	1891—93
387	Contemporary Indian Literature	1893—97
388	Estate Duty	1897-98
390	Fire in Teliamura Bazar (Tripura)	1898-99
392	Aid to Orissa	1899—1902
393	Nepalese in Manipur	1902-03
394	Negotiating Machinery and Works Committee	1903
395	Birth Centenary of Shri Rabindranath Tagore	1903—06
396	Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela	1906-07
397	Bomb Explosions in Delhi	1907—09
398	Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad	1909-10
399	Educational Conferences	1910
400	Boundary Dispute of Orissa	1911-12
401	Oil Exploration in Jammu and Kashmir	1912
403	Petroleum Deposits in Kashmir	1912—14
402	Geological Survey of Orissa	1914
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1915—42
S.Q. No.		
373	Proposed Oil Refineries	1915
380	Central Ordnance Depot, Agra	1915-16
383	Sports Stadia	1916
385	Acquisition of Coal Bearing Areas	1917
389	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	1917
391	Zonal Councils	1917-18
404	Debts due to Pakistan	1918
405	Agra Fort	1918
U.S.Q. No.		
443	Quarters for Harness and Saddlery Factory Employees	1919
444	Tobacco Cultivation in Orissa	1919
445	Mysore Iron and Steel Works	1919—21
446	Coal Washeries	1921-22
447	Indian Bureau of Mines	1922
448	National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House	1923
449	Acquisition of Lands in Nasik	1923
450	Stipends for Scheduled castes Students	1923-24
451	Welfare Organisations in Rajasthan	1924
452	Houses for Scheduled Castes and Tribes	1924-25

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
453	Survey of Nepal	1925-26
454	Extra Temporary Establishment Services	1926
455	Army Stores Corps	1926-27
456	Goondas in Delhi	1927
457	Distribution C.I. Sheets in Manipur	1927-28
458	Financial Assistance to Bihar.	1928
459	Military Training	1929
460	I.N.S. 'Mysore'	1930
461	Supply of Periodicals to Army	1930-31
462	Steel Imports	1931
463	Development of Himachal Pradesh	1931-34
464	Delhi School Teachers	1934
465	Delhi Schools	1934-35
466	Jama Masjid	1935
467	Sputniks	1935
468	Steel Plant at Rourkela	1936
469	Schools and Colleges in Himachal Pradesh	1936-37
470	Primary Schools in Himachal Pradesh	1937
471	Social Welfare Centres in Himachal Pradesh	1937-38
472	Himalayan Herbs	1938
473	Retirement Age of E.M.E. Personnel	1938-39
474	Secondary Education Schemes in Madhya Pradesh	1939
475	Korba Coalfields	1939-40
476	Autonomous, Status of Darjeeling District	1940
477	Delhi Polytechnic	1940
478	Disposal of cases in Manipur Courts	1940-41
479	Grade II and Grade III officers	1941
480	Visit of Pak Air-Chief	1941-42
481	Territorial Army	1942

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 1942

A copy of the Annual Report of the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Private Limited along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1956-57 was laid on the Table under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1942—47

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the non-cooperation movement by the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) made a statement in regard thereto and also laid on the Table copy of a statement showing the demands of the National Federation of Life Insurance Field Workers.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT-COMMITTEE 1949-50

Time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Prevention of Disqualification Bill was extended upto the last day of the first week of the next Session.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1957-58 1950—204

Further discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 1957-58 concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 2040

Fourteenth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED 2040-41

The following Bills were introduced:

(1) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1957

	COLUMNS
(Amendment of Sections 207-A and 437) by Shri Naldurgkar.	
i) Old Age Marriage Restraint Bill, 1958, by Shri Mohan Swarup.	
MOTION ADOPTED . .	2041
Shri Radha Raman moved the motion *re* increase in allocation of time for consideration and passing of the Punishment for Molestation of Women Bill. The Motion was adopted.	
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL WITHDRAWN . .	COLUMN 2041—84
Further discussion on the motion to consider the Punishment for Molestation of Women Bill, 1957, was concluded. The Bill was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha.	
*AGENDA FOR 24TH FEBRUARY, 1958—	
Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill and the Central Tax (Amendment) Bill and consideration of the motion to refer the Merchant Shipping Bill to a Joint Committee.	

*This could not be taken up as the Lok Sabha adjourned after obituary references on the death of Maulana Azad, Shri B. Das and V. M. Obaidullah.